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PAUL R. SHIPMAN, Editors

AGENTS

MONDAY, MAY 16, 1864.

the fortifications of his capital, availing elf of every natural and engineering ob le to impede the advance of Gen. Grant many successive lines of defence, behind ich the rebels can recover their breath and the progress of the Union army. These tion to attack Lee wherever he is nd, and compel him to continue his reor crush his army before he reaches Grant's policy merely to drive Lee with aining some great advantage, which will olve the capture of the rebel army. Thus we have held possession of every battle nd and that is an evidence of ma al advantage of the utmost importapel them to sacrifice their last man ore they submit; but Grant evinces a stub rmination to reach Richmond, and hed about one-half the distance from the pid Ann to the rebel capital, and he has ainly won advantages, while Lee has lost The rebels have fallen back from the position they have been compelled to re still further, whether toward their capi or in the direction of Lynchburg and air new base of supplies, we do not exactly now, but every movement is significant of rage of desperation and the high resolves atriotism are opposed in terrible conflict: n armies engaged, and they have closed in mortal struggle, the result of which must be be complete success of the Union cause or a mporary advantage to the rebels. Events s so closely upon the heels of events, that, as we write, the whole scene may be ced, and we can therefore speak but in ral terms. Of one thing, however, we ay feel confident; the rebels have already forth their full strength, while we have the ployed, and our men will have their high ve stimulated by the certainty of receivements as fast as they can be sent elve days has weakened Lee where he has e, and, no matter how many of his men have been placed hors du combat, it is in that he commences this third week of

ten or discouraged. The New York me a high bistorical position. When one right wing and all seemed confusion, tert received the news with imperturbable spirit though we hear of reverses we place no credit in them. We believe s is on our side, that our artillery is heavier in the enemy's, and that victory is sure.

ckians, "dinna ye hear the pibroch?" The gan of your warlike Governor resounds. e is in that short but thrilling appeal!

Your Governor wants you, Kentuckians, elay, for, while Grant and Sherman are e to the infamous conspiracy which has ord the country of so many noble soldiers spread mourning from one end of the alette appeals to all classes; to those who in favor of a vigorous prosecution of the

ing such noble work in the field, let ten than and Kentuckians rally to the standard of treason from the soil of the loved old Commonwealth, that has been too long polluted by murderous guerillas and vagabond horse ville ought to raise one in a day, and, if our county does not furnish two or three with promptitude, it will be deserving of the severest censure as lukewarm and laggard. Let meeting at the court-house for the enrolment of names, and let the requisite force be raised or will order a draft as sure as fate. We men tion this fact not that we believe it necessary but to show that the Governor is in earnest months of sacrifice will end the war restors peace, and permit us all to return to the avoseen was raised against the government, ad rebellion sought to dismember the Union or than to seek a remedy for those politifils in the Union for which our constituthis wear during the summer and leave the sitical fall campaign unimpeded. Let us anish the war and permit our toil worn there respective States. Let us finish the war | in the second place to feed it, and in the third and give the two or three bundred thousand | place to pay it,

the privilege of assisting to shape the future newspapers to force the negro equality and Let us "finish this war and save our government." Shame upon the present generation if it should fail to transmit to its children the seeing the tendency of the thing, endeavor hers transmitted to us. Eternal shame upon all who prove recreant now, when the chords of the popular heart should be electrified by the thrilling call of the Governor. "Do not hesitate to come! I will lead you!" are the noble words of his appeal. Will Kentucky pause in her response? Let her emulate the chivalric glories of the past, when the whole State leaned to arms o repel Indian atrocities on the Northern frontier, and to aid Jackson in the defence of New Orlcans in the far South. There are no arguments needed to persuade; the very hope of a speedy peace and a restoration of tranquillity to our now distracted country pleads more eloquently than pen can write or tongue can utier. And if anything is necessary to arcuse enthusiasm to the work before us, nothing can be more spirit-stirring than the noble words of the Governor, which ring like the bugle call for a rally: "Kentuckians to the rescue! I want ten thousand six months' troops at once. Do not hesitate! Come! I

will lead you. Let us help to finish this war

and save our government!" From one end

of the State to the other let echo repeat the We are gratified to perceive that our entemporaries in the Eastern cities are actutlemen who have been accustomed to directing ity has never been more profuse; benevolence and boly impulses, and the patriotic outpouring of money in Sanitary Fairs has been so of those who are foremost in getting up these magnificent tributes to the sick soldiers, and of the funds will be impulsive rather than ture allotment of millions requires. It will be for the aid and benefit of the Sanitary Comobjects of charity are multiplied in a frightful gression when the distress of the relatives | true. of those who die is taken into consideration. The military service has its regular medical of any other country, except where its ability is to be promoted by experience. But we have in the Hotel des Invalides, and most of the broes under which our country is now suffering, when every day teems with new subjects for its care and love, have rendered it ccessary to provide for the future as well as were excessively nervous as to the safety of for the comforts of the present. The work of the rebel capital, and in their trepidation the Sanitary Commission is approved by all they state some truths which deserve special men and deserves the blessings of heaven;

heart throbs with pride when we contemplate the other this year, forgetting, quite, that the front. Every battle for the last ten or its assiduity, the extent of its range of useful-there can be but one way," and adds: "It ness and its indomitable energy. But there Lee should fall and his, army be unsuccessare other channels into which the attention, ful, we greatly fear that the majority of the the sympathy, and the zeal of the country must be directed. We must have homes for It of course is quite unwilling to contemplate the widows of the slaughtered brave and asy- that other way, and we do not expect it will lums for their orphans, and also invalid hos- unless the people take the matter out of the pitals for those who are maimed, or, from ex- hands of the leaders who have deluded them posure and wounds, have become unable to and compel a return to allegiance. If Lee support themselves. As the religious senti- should fall, and his army be unsuccessful, ment of our country has decorated every town | there would be but one way for the people to and temples to the Most High, we must now the question. The Whig whistles very loudly erect temples to the greatest of the virtues, to keep its courage up, while the streets which is charity. It has been urged that of the doomed city are converted into any great expense is unnecessary, as the dis- a graveyard or hospital for the dead Lee's terribly fierce attacks was made on | mal fruits of our civil war will soon be gath- and dying who have been sent in from ered, and in a generation the occasion for the battle field. It asks the question: "Supasylums on a large scale will have passed pose the battle between Lee and Grant is inaway. We fear that this is a delusion. The happy childhood of our nation has, suddenly, as to compel Lee to sail back toward Richand violently, been disturbed by the fierce mond, are we all prepared for such a continpassions of manhood; brothers who had kept gency?" While both the worst as well as the their flocks and tilled the ground together have madly imagined that the same heaven alized-while Grant's advantages have been which smiled benignantly over all, looked so decisive that Lee has been pressed back to more favorably upon one section than another, ward his capital-the Whig, replying to its and fratricidal blood has stained our do- own question, said: "Candor compels a negmestic altars; the days of national ative answer;" and then it whistles, "for we quiet and innocence are past; the have been so elated by success after sucvoice of our brother's blood will cry unto cess that we have not permitted our-God from the ground, and we must hencefor- selves to contemplate the probability of anyward learn to know that blood will have re- thing but victory." But it cannot conceal its tributive blood, and that we cannot escape the apprehensions, and it fears that a reaction common lot of all humanity or expect exemp- from the elated condition of past months may tion from domestic conflicts or foreign wars. | carry them to the other extreme, and that, at It requires no prophet's ken to see in the dim a time when the highest qualities of manhood future the flames of discord; the gates of our may be needed to repair a temporary reverse temple of Janus may not again swing on they will be found in a state of supine deacific hinges to a close for weary years; our spondency. It therefore gives the advice that implacable resentments may not smoulder out the people should get down from their stilts, until our expiation has been long and griev- come upon the dreary level which now bounds ous. We must prepare ourselves for a future of strife and contention, femented by treach- side of the picture"-the other side of course ery and mad ambition at home and jealousy abroad. Whatever can be done to ameliorate the condition of those who will suffer indirectly from the passions of man should occupy tender children who have lost their protectors. the refugee families, who, with painful steps and many faltering pauses and wistful looks turned toward the once happy homes aban- as was the Roman way, but the Whig throws boned, have reached us in the most desperate stages of went, and those who have fled from the torch of the incendiary and the dagger of the assassin, demand our care, our consolation, and our protection. Though much has deringly propounds the question, "What are been done and nobly done, "the greatest we to do if Lee suffers a reverse and is forced behind." We have yet to perfect to fall back upon the city?" it has not the our great system of public munificence time "to consider the consequences of a deby the erection and endowment of Solplorable accident which may happen any diers' Rests, Widows' Homes, and Orday," but it says, "if Lee falls we have Beauphane' Asylums, not merely for our immediregard." Now suppose Butler and "Baldy ate wants but for the future necessities of the Smith should have Beauregard? The Whigh country. To accomplish this, we think some suggests "should it so chance we must set portion of the very large sums raised for hard the teeth and rally once more to the Sanitary purposes should be diverted from breach." That's it, "there's sublime philesophy for you," as Peter Probity says, and the will be forthcoming, for the whole country is whole of the Whig's ponderous articles may be alive with sympathy. If the millions already resolved into the one stubborn fact, that the bestowed are insufficient, other millions will rebels must grin and bear it. gush from the lavish generosity of our people, We see, that, in a little paragraph yesfor the entire nation seems to have but one

animating impulse and that is tobe morning that flows out of heaven he waves when their channel is rive the free air and sunshine are given; vishly, utterly, carelessly give.

rarely a letter written that does not occup

As we receive a great many letters which are cross-lined, we would amend the proposition by suggesting that the paper be ruled across, for it's a bad rule that will not work

the army are in the first place to strengthen it,

The efforts of the leading radical estinies of the country at the ballot-box. amalgamation idea on the community, are, as the New York Journal of Commerce says, continued with great determination. Others. precious and priceless legacy which our fore- to repudiate the idea, but it is inexorably established as a part of the creed of the radical church, and no man is in good or regular standing who refuses absolute social and political equality to the negra. The regular pioneers of the abolition party have issued their call for the spring celebration, or anniversary. The published call concludes as fol-

There still remains much to be done by the ernment and with reference to the reconstruc-tion of society on the basis of political equal ity in the rebellious States. Let the appr ng anniversary, therefore, be well attended made free, and complexional distinctions are

WM. LLOYD GARRISON, Pres't, Wendell Phillips, Charles C. Burleigh, Secretaries.

This is the plan of action. "Is it not, after all," the Journal of Commerce well remarks. "a very curious picture in the history of mankind, a nation convulsed by a war, men perishing by thousands on battle-fields, all the horrors of war enacted daily, hourly, over a vast expanse of country, a host of gallant soldiers offering life and all for the Union and nated by a noble zeal in calling attention to Constitution, and all the while a party, in efthe wants of the widows and orphans, who | fect the dominant party, certainly its leading are the sad legacies left by our fallen soldiers and guiding spirits, avowing their deto their country. We took occasion recently termination that this war shall never cease to express our views upon the imperative char- till white men consent to give political acter of the duties which the war has devolved and social equality to black men? It is upon us, and to request that some of the gen- certainly one of the most remarkable pages in human history. These men, too, public asylums would give us their opinions | sre persuaded that they are philanthropic, as to the best practical mode of affording re- have really a conviction that they love the lief to those widows and orphans who have human race, when the impartial observer caubecome the objects of the country's care. Char- not but see plainly that they have no love for any portion of that race, black or white, but ver before has been inspired by such high an intense, overpowering hatred to a large part of the white race which impels all their action. They consign both white and black lavish that it will constitute one of the most to extermination because they hate the white. remarkable features of the history of the times. All this fanaticism of ablitionists is the mad-

But we are apprehensive, from the very ardor ness of hatred, not the sentimental folly of love. throw the trains off the track. The night ' Negro equality is now the demand of the radical party leaders. The Senate and House giving such a glorious recognition to their of Representatives are occupying their time which some villain had taken great pains to vices and sacrifices, that the disbursement | with legislating negroes into railroad cars, negro voters into territorial organizations, guided by that care and foresignt which the fu- negro equality everywhere, so far as they can, while the country is rushing the down rved that all the recent Fairs have been | ward road to ruin. And some sensible men still adhere to the party, and think that there mission, which is but an adjunct of the Gov- is a charitable notion in it all. And in the ernment in the care of the sick and wounded | meantime the freedmen are starving by thousoldiers on the field, or in hospital, while the sands, and misery is overwhelming the black race." This, it must be owned, is terribly

Nor should we omit to say in this relation that William Lloyd Garrison, who makes the orps, and we presume it is as efficient as that call above-quoted, is an earnest advocate of Mr. Lincoln as the abolition candidate for the | hurried glance to the right, when he saw the Presidency. And in this advocacy William never yet been called upon to erect such proud [Lloyd Garison is joined earnestly by Fred nts as exist at Greenwich and Chelsea, Douglass, and indeed by all the rest of the more practical and influential of the old ab)-European capitals, though we have a few in- litionists whether black or white. The fact kill the engineer and allow the train to dash stitutions of limited capacity. The gigantic would do credit to their judgment, if there were any room for them to judge otherwise.

The Richmond papers of last week,

four bours. We think such a proceeding attention. The Whig says the people of the they would be very careful in the future to lists, not yet in service, and the odd hundreds nething approaching it has been known to Confederacy "have made up their minds, unthe annals of the world's charity, and our wisely, that the war must end one way or devilish designs. DEPARTURE OF THE 20TH KENTUCKY REGI-MENT .- Yesterday morning the 20th Kenpeople world begin to look the other way." ing with the 20th it is like saying farewell to old and dear friends. We are sure that our and village with heaven-piercing spires look, for the other way would then be out of organization is a veteran "well tried and pallant deeds than the 20th Kentucky. The State feels a just and honest pride in the regiment, and in its returning to the front it decisive, or the enemy gain such advantages fight. Their past history is a sufficient guarantee for their gallantry in the future. May the God of Battles shield the veteran soldiers least of the Whig's suppositions have been re-

the Richmond horizon, "look on the other being the reverse-and accustom themselves to "the idea of temporary miscarriage, and to the requirements of such an event." Assuming next the position of augur, it says certainly have been made through the observation of the flight of certain animals out an anchor ahead by referring to the various chances of battle, so much beyond human control, and reads a homily on the uncertainty of all sublunary affairs, and while it shud-

terday, we said (it was no fault of the prin-

ter), in speaking of the South, "we may call

her the poor gentleman." Now this does seem

a little confusion of the sexes, but after all, we

are not prepared to apologize to the world.

If the South ever was of the gentler sex, she

has so far unsexed herself, that the very bes

she can ask is to be mentioned indifferently

city on Thursday, from Little Lock, Arkan-

sas. He is under orders to report to General

Sherman for duty, and leaves for the front

this morning. He is a brave and gallant of

ficer, and has proved his efficiency on many

says: "I go for the abolition of slavery, and granting also like freedom by law to every sentiments will no doubt delight the pants of the jails and penitentiaries. The South seems to be still very proud.

We suppose we may call her the poor gentlewoman. Her larder is about empty, and her wardrobe is little else than bare-skin.

Victoria, proposing marriage. Her answer Grace Greenwood said, in a late lecture in Philadelphia, that she believed in Henry

szy man is apt to make a lazy boy.

To the Editor of the Danville Tribune

I desire simply to say that the use of my same was wholly without my knowledge, authority, or consent. us lay the eggs of treason, they will perhap be scared off their nests and get their necks wrung before they have time to hatch.

TUESDAY, MAY 17, 1864.

PARTICULARS OF THE SKIRMISH NEAR MOR-

fight ensued, which was kept up for over four

anty, Kentucky, Captain Thompson, of Mc.

county, Ky., and Jes. Johnson, of Livingston

e persons of nearly all of the slain guerillas

Col. S. D. Bruce, was found upon the dead

e terrible in the day of eternal judgment!

The whole affair was well managed, and re

place upon the road. Fortunately the "cow-

and honor cry aloud, and the retribu

GANFIELD, KENTUCKY .- We have been farnished with a reliable account of the skir-Lieutenant-General Grant has been beard from by despatch as well as from the mish on the 6th inst., near Morganfield, Kenreports of his subordinate officers. He is more tucky. Captain Pranger, of the 35th Kentucky mounted infantry, in command of a deof a man of actions than of words, but the tachment numbering forty men, overtook the latter, employed on the present occasion, sound guerilla force, forty-three men in all, about emphatic. He says: "I will fight it out, if it takes all the summer." That is the right one mile from the town. A brisk running spirit; the war to crush the rebellion must be The guerilla band was completely fought out, and it must be demonstrated beyond the possibility of doubt whether the routed, and almost wholly annihilated. Fourteen men were killed, and thirteen severely loval men have strength and endurance enough to preserve the Union, or the traitors have deswounded. Prominent among the former peration and resources sufficient to accomnumber were Captain Wallace, of Webster plish its destruction. Every successive de-Lean county, Virginia, Wm. Gray, of Marshall spach from the front confirms the evidence that Lee's army is crumbling away: it is recounty. Oaths of allegiance, properly filled duced to quarter rations; is cut off from all up and officially certified to, were found upon chances of reinforcements and supplies, and, being tied to a State, must bear-like fight t is not strange that they fought with such the course. The Union forces, on the condesperation, and refused to obey all demands trary, have been regularly supplied with for surrender, well knowing that their lives fresh troops to take the place of the killed and were forteited, and capture would ultimately wounded, and to-day General Grant's army end in ignominious death. In addition to a is as large as when he first advanced toward Lee on the 5th inst. Fresh parole and an oath of allegiance, a pass, of troops are reaching him daily, while he is deold date, issued from headquarters United pleting the rebels by taking thousands of tates forces, Clarksville, Tennessee, signed by them prisoners every day. We must refer to body of Capt. Wallace. The solemn obligations our despatches for full particulars of the glorious achievements of the armies. It will be of the oath and parole upon which he obtained observed that Lee and Beauregard have rene pass were alike disregarded. Injured justice spectively asked from Grant and Butler a cessation of hostilities to bury their dead, but the dark crime of wilful perjury will indeed were promptly told that all had already been done which humanity could suggest and energy accomplish. ects credit upon the fighting qualities of the The magnificent detour made by General Kantz to the rear of Petersburg, cutting its

35th Kentucky. The only loss sustained in the fight by Captain Pranger was the death f one man, John Earls, of company D. The citizens rejoice over the complete defeat of the band, for it had been engaged in a universal pillage of the country. The guerillas were loaded down with booty, and they were forced to abandon the most of their iil-gotten plunder, in their hasty retreat. A wagon load of merchandise, consisting of prints, muslins, si'ks, combs, &c., supposed to have been taken from the stores at Princeton, was cap-FIENDISH .- Within the last few days some unprincipled scoundrels living on the Nashville railroad, have made several attempts to down train on Wednesday, a short distance below Mitchellville, ran into an obstruction RAISING BOUNTY FUNDS .- Col. Sebastian C.

catcher" of the engine struck the rails in such tucky enrolled militia, writes to us that the a manner as to throw them clear of the track. spirited citizens of Muhlenburg county are and prevent a terrible accident. Yesterday orning an obstruction was prepared near Elizabethtown to cause an accident to the up train, loaded with sick and wounded soldiers from the Nashville hospitals. A number of heavy ties were laid across the iron rails, but | Muhlenburg has always evinced a promptness the engineer discovered their presence in time to prevent a casualty. The hour was early, and objects could be but indistinctly seen in the faint morning light. As the engineer was The plan of raising bounty funds, which will in the act of reversing his engine, he cast a bright flash of a gun, followed in a moment by a loud report and the whistling of a ball their absence, should be carried out univerunpleasantly near his head. Undoubtedly he intention of the would-be-assassin was to madly forward upon the obstruction. The fiend succeeded in making his escape. It is a force, besides having kept up organizations pity that a few of these base scoundrels can- of Home Guards, which have done effective not be caught and strung up by the neck to service on several memorable occasions, that the strong limb of a tree for at least twentywould work a reformation to the extent that | sand four hundred names on the enrolment ry Prison in this city, was relieved by the the district from any further draft. It is 26th Kentucky, and at 7 o'clock in the even- therefore a subject worthy of serious considing the regiment left for the front. In part- eration, and, if the means can be supplied, citizens will sadly miss the faces of the offi. unteers, and of saving as from the operation cers and men, and will feel their absence of another draft. We may remark that we with many regrets. Each man in the old do not find that generous response to the achieved a fairer fame, and performed more going on quietly. We should prefer to see ever perform their duty as soldiers, and will effects would be felt in a rising swell throughstand firm where rages the thickest of the out the entire State, which would circle and of the 20th, and return them safe to home and sentiment? and where are the recruiting friends when the clang of war shall be heard | parties, with drum and fife and the meteors

Some of Mr. Lincoln's partisans unrtake to justify his doctrine that whatever he deems indispensable becomes thereby lawful on the ground of the rights of war: but the undertaking is vain. The rights of war and, if ten thousand hearts do not respond to are lawful independently of the Executive; they do not become lawful by becoming in dispensable in his judgment. Nobody denies the lawfulness of the rights of war. They

are sanctioned by the constitution. Mr. Lincoln's doctrine does not apply to the rights of war. It does not apply to anything that is lawful independently of the Executive. Mr. Lincoln asserts that whatever he deems otherwise unconstitutional. He makes his own discretion not merely the source of lawfulness but the paramount source. This is simple absolutism, as we have characterized it. It is irresponsible despotism. Probably no living person except Mr. Lincoln would have uttered the doctrine in Mr. Lin-

transacted at the Barracks yesterday. The ceipts were ninety-one convalescents from various points, three deserters from Cincinnati, and three from Indianapolis. The transfers were two hundred and twenty-one stragglers and recruits to the front, seven deserters to Nashville, and two to Bowling Green. No arrests were made on the street.

A crazy man has written to Queen

Ward Beecher and Charles Sumner. We wonder whether Beecher and Sumner are be-A lazy boy makes a lazy man, and a

In the "National Unionist" of Friday last tes to the Convention which is to assemble Louisville on the 25th inst., and one of loce objects is to send delegates to the Re-blican Convention to be held in Baltimore

THE CONSERVATIVE POSITION .- In concluding a very able speech in Congress several weeks ago, the Hon. Lorenzo D. M. Sweat, o'

Maine, said: of our own State, said:

railroad communication with Weldon, and Sheridan's brilliant dash around the whole rebel left and into the rear of Richmond. forming a temporary junction with Butler between Petersburg and Richmond, destroying railroads, bridges, and stores, and cutting the railroads to Danville and Lynchburg, are among the most superb achievements of the war. Gen. Crooks has by this time cut the Lynchburg and East Tennessee road, and Sigel, with his expeditionary corps, will soon be actively engaged in the front. From every quarter the news is glorious. Our previous confidence is beginning to give place to enthusiasm as we see the rebellion tottering and the proud banners of the Union advancing to

raising a bounty fund from which to give one hundred dollars to every man who will enlist in a scramble for power and pelf, are dragunder the recent six months' call of Governor Bramlette, for the purpose of organizing the company which is the quota of that county. which merits the highest commendation, and she has again set an example to her sister counties which deserves emulation. stimulate enlistments by enabling those who at home provisions for their families during sally. Muhlenburg has an enrolled militia force of 1,135, and has furnished 680 recruits going out from the constitution in pursuit of to the regular United States volunteer service, or about 60 per cent of its available we have taken pride in chronicling. In our Congressional district there are over six thouof that number will supply any second draft next month, so that the remaining six thousand can form a bounty fund which, in a very few weeks would, we feel confident, insure the the double purpose will be served of providing bountifully for the families of absent vol-Governor's stirring call which we anticipated. It may be, however, that the good work is the activity manifested in other counties reflected on our own. If Louisville would cast her influence and example upon the stream of voluntary enlistment, the expand to its extreme limits, and give to the movement a flood-tide of success. Where are our elequent speakers to arouse the public flag flying above, to urge a prompt response to the slogan of our Bramlette? Let a banner be prepared as the Governor's gonfalon, and on it inscribed these glorious words:

the challenge, we shall begin to exclaim-

MILITARY PRISON ITEMS .- Nineteen Confederate prisoners were received at the Military Prison in this city for the five days ending of the Cumberland in front of Dalton. 'Among the number we find one commissioned officer, indispensable becomes thereby lawful, though | Lieut. James Nesmith, of Allison's squad, company A. He was captured at Neill's Gap, Georgia, on the 7th inst.

During last week thirty-eight civil prison ers were released on oath of amnesty, by order of Gen. Thomas, and sent north of the Obio river to remain during the war. W. H. Armstrong, arrested in Shelby county, Ky., on the 20th of February, by order of Gen. Hobson, charged with aiding in the rescue of a prisoner from an officer, and with persuading a Federal soldier not to rejoin his command was released from the prison on the 11th inst. He was required to give a bond of \$2,000, the requirements of which are that he is not to go beyond the limits of the District of Kentucky, and is to report when ordered to do so by th proper authority.

Alex. Rankins was arrested in Greenupsburg, Ky., by the Provest Marshal of the place on the 5th of April, and was received at the Military Prison May 12th. H. Jackson, residing in Trimble county, Ky., was arrested in Louisville May 11th and sent to prison. charged with uttering disloyal sentiments. John Smith; of Spencer county, Kentucky, was arrested May 10th and received in the city May 13th. James West, residing in Mc-Lean county, Ky., was arrested by Capt. Walcott and reported at the prison on the 14th inst. G. L. Hopkins was arrested in Nashville May 13th by order of Gen. Thomas. He will be sent north of the river to remain during the war. Francis W. Snith, of Frankfort, Ky., was arrested in Louisville May 14 h by order of the Provost Marshal, charged with defrauding the Government.

serters were arrested in the city of Louisville vesterday: John Donahoe, company E. 10th Ohio infantry, and Reuben Stinett and W. H. Sharp, of company K, 20th Kentucky regiment. John Woarsom, company M, 5th Indiana cavalry, was arrested in Jeffersonville. They will be forwarded to their regiments, now at the front, for disposal. Norris Dodd. 831 company, V. R. C., was arrested and sent to the Military Prison for five days charged with theft.

The Richmond Whig, some time since complained that not a cord of wood could be bought in that city. Grant will soon relieve

I have one simple theory-I have had but one from the beginning of the war up to the present time. My theory is, prosecute earnestly, prosecute vigorosily this war until the samed rebellion is subdued. Repeal all uncontinuity. constitutional laws and pass none that are up constitutional. And when this armed rebe on is put down, welcome the States back. and let the questions in dispute, which are now undertaken to be settled in advance, be settled by the proper judicial tribunals of the land. This seems to me to be the only wise and true course. I do not believe in the powers of the President, nor in the powers of Congress, nor in any powers outside of the constitution, of blotting out States and oblit-In the course of a running debate about the

same period, the Hon. Robert Mallory,

I would carry on this war against the armed power of the rebels with all the power this government can constitutionally muster gainst them. I would reduce and destroy their armies; I would destroy all resistance to the lews and constitution of the United States; and then I hope I would have the magnanimity to spare private property and let the people who have been reduced to submission return to their allegiance and enjoy their own property and live under their own vine and fig tree. I want no afterclaps, no sanguinary modes of punishing them after the war is over for what they did during the war. I want no rankling left behind. I want, when this war is over, peace and harmony to spread their broad wings over the whole country. I want upon the statute-book no such laws as my colleague would defend he lews and constitution of no such laws as my colleague would defend— a state of things in which the arms of men would be raised against their fellow-men; a state of things which for ages would make the the man who has in his possession his father's confiscated estate. I want no bloody law up-on the statute-book. I want, when peace comes and the rebellion is subdued, all possi-ble peace and harmony to prevail.

noble and patriotic feeling, which deserves to be read by every man and woman in the land," adding: "In these sad times, when blatan: Unionists would merge every manly sentiment in fanning the flames of selfish and sectional hatred-when patriotism is openly stimulated by the prospects and the promise of power to plunder and oppress-when the voice of brotherhood, humanity, justice, are drowned by a hoarse and savage outcry for vengeance and for blood-such utterances as those of the noble Kentuckian have an elevating and ennobling force of eloquence that were fit to issue from the honored tombs of Vick, commanding the 71st regiment Ken-Ashland or Marshfield. They will find an echo in many a generous heart now aching with indignation at the miserable display of the small men and their mean motives, who, ging our once glorious country into an abyss of national infamy. And no where will they awaken a more quick and vivid response than in the breasts of our gallant soldiers, who, ever ready to meet and vanquish defiant rebels in arms have no sympathy with the cowardly cruelty that would trample on a fallen foe." In like manner, the Boston Post, publishing the above-quoted passage from the speech of Mr. Sweat, declares that therein he draws "accurately the characteristics of the two grand political parties to which we are tending,-one a centralization foreign to the genius of our policy and the temper of our people,-the other aiming to keep within the channel of the supreme law and to strive for practical objects that may be in this way reached." Such is the conservative position, as held from Maine to Kentucky, from Massachusetts to Tennessee, and from Kentucky and Tennessee to the furthest bounds of the Republic. It is mighty in its truth; and it will prevail.

It is intimated that another draft may be ordered in Kentucky, to take place next more than to manifest solicitude for its welnate, if there was any prospective necessity for such a step, that a larger number was not called into service last week, as such a course would have saved trouble and excitement, be sides enabling the recruits to be drilled and to become more prepared for effective duty. The probabilities of another draft are, doubtless. contingent upon the result of the great battles now in progress under the guidance of Grant and Sherman, and we have hopes therefore of disappointment we desire to call attention to the following tabular statement of the condition of this Congressional District, in which the first column of figures gives the entire aggregate of the enrolled militia of each county. according to returns up to September 1, 1863; the 2d column contains the number of volunteers actually in service; the 31 the percentage between the aggregate enrolled and those in actual service; the 4th the numbers put in the drafting wheel last week, and the 5th the number actually drafted:

We do not remember how many names were put in the drafting wheel for Henry county, but it is immaterial to the inquiry we want to make. That is, why was a larger draft required from Henry county (73), which has volunteered 44 per cent of its active force than from Owen (65), which has sent but 5 per cent of its enrolled militia? Has Owen been so active in enlistments during the past nine months that her quota has been so much reduced? From the Adjutant-General's report of 83 volunteers and the draft of 65 it would seem that Owen county has furnished only 148 men, while Henry has contributed 425. We make this inquiry simply for the information. Have the United States Deputy Probetween the returns of the County Clerks for the enrolled militia and the more recent enumeration or enrolment made by the Marshals? If so, we hope the Attorney-General malfeasance in office. Such responsible duties as the proper enumeration of the fighting

men of the State, in time of actual war, should not be performed in any slovenly so fortunate as the Cincinnati Commercial, which has letters from its correspondents with Sherman's advance, while we have heard nothing from ours since the 8th inst. The telegraph has announced the rebel evacuation of Dalton, and the Commercial's advices are from Tunnel Hill down to Thursday afbefore our readers to-morrow if we do not receive any of our own. Gen. Sherman moved the main body of his army directly against the mountain range held by Johnston in front of Dalton, but sent the right wing, under McPherson, to threaten Johnston's rear. There was in front of Dalton a good deal of severe skirmishing, and two partial assaults, in which we lost nearly eight hundred men in killed and wounded, but when McPherson took Snake Gap, six miles from Resaca, which is fifteen miles in the rear of Dalton. Sherman threw his whole force after McPherson, and Johnston retreated.

onduct of the War find no occasion for sessions just now, as Grant, Meade, Sherman. Thomas, Burnside, McPherson, Butler, Sheripointed for the conduct of the war, are reportng progress very satisfactorily.

were to destroy the Confederacy, its "vengeful ghost" would forever haunt us. But we lay an egg.

WEDNESDAY, MAY 18, 1864.

The following is the entire appeal that Governor Bramlette sends forth to the loyal people of Kentacky, to which we have heretoadd vigor to the noble energy which animates the soul of our worthy Executive:

COMMONWBALTH OF KENTUCKY, EXECUTIVE DEP FRANKFORT, May 13, 1864 Kentuckians! Ten thousand six months' troops have been called for from Kentucky, to enable us to give the finishing blow to the rebellion. We want volunteers, and trust that you will respond to the call with the prompt-ness characteristic of patriotism. The Inspector General of Kentucky has been directed to assign to each regimen quota, and they will be called into se draft if the call is not filled forthwith.

want a government-help to protect it you would escape desolations of war—life your hased and strike the despoiler.

Theservice is for a short term, and by prompt and decisive action may yet be shortened.

The rebellion now reels under the blows of our restriction caldiors.

pairiotic soldier—help to follow up those blows, by prompt and decisive action, and we may soon rejoice together over the deliverance of our country from rebellion, and the secure intrenchments of our liberties within the bul-

warks of a constitutional Union.
THOS. E. BRAMLETTE. It will be seen that the ten thousand men ust be raised; if the call is not answered see no reason why the Governor should not call the entire militia into service. They until it is done. It is criminal for men to be quietly pursuing the avocations of peace, while thousands of their fellow-citizens are enduring all the privations, fatigues, and dangers of war. The inaction of cur able-bodied people is as mortify-The Nashville Press, publishing this passage ing as it is shameful. We see hale and hearat the time, characterized it as "an outburst of ty young men thronging our places of public amusement; we hear their inebriate shouts and bar-rooms every night; they stand idling in groups at the street corners and discuss the news by the extras of the papers, and are not stimulated to lend a helping hand when their Governor and their country have made such eloquent appeals to them. The inferences are irresistible that they do not

want peace, as they will not fight to secure it: that they have no pride in the preservation of their government when they will not lift a hard to protect it, and that they are reckless whether desolation and appliation are brought upon us, because they heed not the urgent calls that are made upon them to avert these calamities. One man now can be of more important service than ten a month hence; the rebellion, as our Governor says, is now reeling under the blows of our patriotic soldiery, and help is required to follow up these blows by prompt and decisive action Are our young men craven that they stand passive when such inducements are presented to them? Are they disloyal that they refuse to lend their impulse to the blow which will deliver our country from rebellion and intrench our liberties securely within the bulwarks of a Constitutional Union? Why "linger ye kere, ye hearts of hare?" Is there no ennobling enthusiasm which can be infused into your souls? Are you deaf to the roar of the battle as it comes to us in echoes from Virginia and Georgia? In the name of God what do you pause for? Walk our streets and see how busy every one is in the way of trade and traffic; how intense the greed for gold, and how free the city is from any appearance of military preparation. Have they nothing to do but fold their hands and speculate upon the chances of Grant's whipping Lee or of Sherman's beating Joe Johnston? If they do not care to peril life for their country, they should at least do something for that country, if it be nothing

anxiety which is begotten of curiosity, but not of the apprehension that other thousands may fall on the battle-fields, or that our armies may encounter reverses. If there is any way to compel these blocks and stones to serve the country we are earnestly for its enforcement. We believe that a levy of the entire militia of the State would be the very best step that could be taken, and we trust that it will be taken. Order out all the enrolled men at first, and if they are not sufficient for the purposes of Gov. Bramlette, then call upon the militia of the reserve, and the old men will flock to his banner. Something must be done to infuse animation into the people; they are as dull as the senseless clods of earth-no, we libel our "great mother," for the soil of our country has become sacred and sanctified, as the bodies of slaughtered heroes mingle with its dust and become part Sherman are about to crush the rebellion. where is the necessity of Gov. Bramlette's call for ten thousand men for six months?" was a question propounded to us yesterday. In close you two intercepted rebel letters, which the first place, these men, by relieving an I have managed to obtain with considerable equal number of seasoned troops, will difficulty. The Confederate postage-stamo

will hold the County Clerks to answer for Confederacy, the trash which Blant Duncan | the envelop, to his sister in Richmond. Oae no use but for cigar lighters; they will be letters, namely, the contemptuous way in the field, will be brought home and cause unless the most vigorous preparations are made to prevent them. The civil authorities such scourges; banditti will rove about the country preying without remorse on friend and foe; the animosities growing out of the | the programme. bitterness and heat of civil dissension, will blaze out anew in neighborhoods, where they cannot be extinguished by the ordinary appliances of the courts of justice; travellers will have to pass over unfrequented routes in armed bands as caravans pass over desert sands to guard against the attacks of Bedouins; the laws which promise protection to life, liberty, and the pursuit of happiness will be held in abeyance by the desperadoes who are outlaws, and all the proud muniments which guard our property, and the tranquillity of our families, must for a time be trampled down by the ruthless feet of a debauched, vindictive, and desperate disbanded soldiery. How can men in the Union army who will be found. of the camp and the inexorable martial code. When peace is conquered and the armed re-

we conceal the apprehensions that there are "Baldy" Smith, and others ap- very restive under the mild restraints of the civil code, when their good behavior has so long been enforced by the stern discipline gusta (Ga.) Chronicle said that even if we | bellion suppressed, our country will have to go through scenes and undergo trials, which will show its powers of endurance and recu-

teach the world another lesson as to the ability of the people to govern themselves, and to show that from the chaotic crash, confusion, and debris of the most terrible civil fore called attention, but no words of ours can war which Providence has ever visited upon be reconstructed and restored in all their pristine beauty, symmetry, and power. Our fair leaf that the curse has been abated, let us indulge the Christian hope that He will awaken sad thoughts. will not again curse the ground, neither will I have done," though the blood of brothers may be on brothers' hands. We cannot, however, expect the blessings of Heaven unless we prepare ourselves to protect them, and for this purpose we must energize our efforts to restore the supremacy of the laws and to remove as speedily as possible every vestige of the arbitrary military power so repugnent to the nature of our people and the harmony of governmental unity. To of a force of citizen soldiery as conservators of the judicial and constabulatory functions of voluntarily, a draft will be ordered. We can the State, who, when their noble labors are ended, will live under and enjoy the very brightness of the unclouded morrow which must make a business of putting down the must succeed their efforts. The machinery by rebellion, and lay aside all other avocations | which the harmonious working of our govcast in the moulds of the con modelled to the delicate forms of the law; and to prevent all future jarring, it must be lubricated by wisdom, vigilance, and the fraternal spirit which made the past a "sunny gleam of golden joys," while its motive power must spring direct from the people. Let, then, the Governor be armed with the irresistible panand maudlin conversation from the saloons oply of popular confidence, and backed by the loyal sentiment of the State in determined support of the statute laws. So shall peace be within our borders and plenty spread her bounteous horn in board and garner. If the true

policy is adopted, we shall soon forget the present sad condition of affairs, when Dead to infliction, to themselves are dead and we shall, while holding in grateful re membrance the deeds of those who sustained the integrity of the Union and the honor of our country on the battle-field, learn again to regard with veneration those who have been intrusted with the execution of our laws, and to respect the laws themselves. While the statues of our heroes are crowned with laurels we shall feel a great and glowing pride in holding to the free institutions of our State and emb acing them as our lares and penates, more heautiful with their garlands of peace when contrasted with the terrible sacrifices we have offered to them.

The Baltimore correspondent of the New York World seads that paper two intercepted rebel letters, one of which is of no little interest. We give it below:

MY DEAR FRIEND: The reason of my not answering your letter of the 2d instant before, is that I could not do so without violating the regulations of the department. Indeed, I cannot give the information you desire now, without transgressing the rules; but, knowing your patriotism and discretion, I shall venture

General Lee's plans are perfected, and the President, Secretary, and even grumbling B. are delighted with them: and it only remains for the departments and bureaus to carry out their parts of them. Your conjecture that the seat of war will be transferred to the North is correct and non-manufactured to the North. is correct, and you may depend that this time Genéral Lee will be prepared to remain there until the Yankees sue for peace. The intention is to give him one hundred and fity thousand men. The troops will be withdrawn from points of minor importance, and as Charleston and Maylie are no longer in deaon and Mobile are no longer in danger, the troops near those points can be spared also, so that there will be no difficulty i giving him the required number of men. H has at hand more than two-thirds the number

to defend it if assailed via the peniasula, and enough to confront Meade and keep him north campaign, and they will surely bac unless, unfortunately, the enemy advances before Lee gets ready, and necessitates a change in the programme. If, unfortunately, Lee should be obliged to fall back, Beauregard will have command of the defences of the city, while Lee will, with all the force that

In a few days I will write you again more tlength. Remember me to Mrs. Lewis and Hon. D. W. LEWIS. The other letter is from one lady to another The World's correspondent accompanies the letters with the following remarks: "I instrengthen Grant and Sherman at and the postmark will be evidence of their the critical moment. Besides, the authenticity. Mr. Wellford, the writer of the crushing of the rebellion will be but the be- first, is chief clerk in the rebel War Departginning of the end of the calamities which ment, and has of course access to information have been imposed upon the country by the in regard to the matters on which he writes. reckless gamesters and unprincipled men, who | The letter, could it have been obtained earstirred up the flames of civil war. Could lier, might have been of no little value to peace be attained to-morrow as far as the the Government, and even now may be of crushing of the military power of the rebels assistance in giving some idea of Lee's fu- and elected Bennett to the command. They would tend to that consummation, the border | ture plans. Hon. D. H. Lewis, to whom States must still for a long time be subject | the letter is addressed, was a member of to all manner of robbery, pillage, and devas the first rebel Congress from the Fifth tation. The disbanding of the armies will District of Georgia. It will be noticed bring upon as the cankers of a war, which will | that the letter is written on the regular offibe found as noisome and hurtful as the cankers | cial paper of the War Department, the sheet of a long peace to the body politic. Men having at its head the printed date. The secwill return from the rebel service with broken ond of these interesting documents is from fortunes, and even if they should bring back the wife of Major Monroe, of a Virginia regiprinted and Memminger circulated would be of noticeable fact will be observed in both dupes until the last; the dupes of the rebel in which General Bragg is spoken of. I leaders at settling day, as they were when learn that this is but an indication of the Southern heart was first fired and precipithe general feeling throughout the South." tated into rebellion; they will be without the Mr. Wellford, it will be observed, after sketchmeans of sustenance and the depredatory hab- | ing Lee's plans, says: "Here, in brief, are the its acquired by them when pinched for rations | plans for the summer campaign, and they will surely be carried out, unless, unfortuan infinite deal of lawlessness and mischief | nately, the enemy advances before Lee gets ready, and necessitates a change in the promust for a long time be powerless to remove | fortnight, it is hardly premature to conclude that the enemy advanced before Lee got ready.

Certainly Grant has necessitated a change in Militia reserves, on the plan which has been recently undertaken by many of the States, and now recommended by Governor Bramlette, are the most important suggestions that has been made for closing the war. By using the militia for post and garrison duties and for the defence of lines of communication, our armies will be relieved of much irksome routine, and every able-bodied man can be sent to the front. We see the rebels have adopted this policy. Jeff Davis, in one of his recent messages, says that "the organization of reserves is in progress, and it is hoped they will be valuable in affording local protection without requiring details and detachments from active orce." The policy is certainly a wise ne. While our reserves are primarily for ecal protection, they can, in an emergency, at any point where it is weakened, and the may also occupy conquered country, while the main army passes forward to fresh fields.

A correspondent intimates that a memresources and unconquerable energies were suppose he is the beau of Ulyasus.

A SAD STORY .- Life is indeed made up o world is basking in the smiles of sunshine, the other half bows in sorrow, and all is dark and drear to them. Alas, how many sigh, when man for his arrogance and sinful pride, the that I were a boy or a girl again, sporting elements of social order, respect for law, and light and free, with scarcely a thought of due observance of the rights of property, will care." To first gaze upon a fair young face radiant with the smiles of youth, and then in later years, when time has made the boy or country has been deluged with blood, but girl a man or a woman, shadowed the brow when the just cause has "found grace in the with thought, and bowed the form with some eyes of the Lord," and we know from the olive deep sorrow, the coloring of the picture becomes dark, and to gaze upon it can only establish His covenant with us, and say, "I thus simply to preface a sad tale of bitter wrong which was related to us by the inno-I again smite any more everything living as cent victim. The voice trembled as she spoke, and an unbidden tear dimmed the brightness of the eye. Her maiden name was Ida May, and her parents reside in Warsaw, Ky. On the 20th of last September she was mar ried to a man named John W. Dickson, who represented himself as a resident of Louisville. In January he left her and came to this city, as he said, to provide a home. About a month ago he sent for his young wife, and she arrived in the city. He had her taken to accomplish this our Governor will have need the house of Mrs. Newell, who was the mother of his first wife, living on Shelby street. ickson was engaged as a hack-driver, and he lived peaceably with his wife until Saturday, the 7th inst. In the evening he asked her to take a walk with him, and when they were on the street he told her he had found a new boarding-house, and they would go to it at once. He conducted her to that notorious den f prostitution on Lafayette street kept by a informed her that this was to be her boarding place in the future, and left her, promising to return with their baggage. During the week he visited her several times, and to her entreaties to be removed from the place he gave a gruff and decided refusal. A simple con try girl, unused to the manners of city life, and ignorant of the dens of infamy with which she was surrounded, she did not think it wrong to remain at the house, so long as her husband continued his visits. On last Sunday night be left her, and told her that he would have nothing more to do with her: and when she asked to be allowed to depart from the place he told her that she might stay re, or go and do worse. He turned away and disappeared down the street. She has not heard or seen anything of him since that time. The presumption is that he has left the city. The young wife, so cruelly wronged by an unprincipled villain, is now in a strange city without friends or a settled home. Pride will not permit her, under the circumstances, to appeal to her parents for assistance. She desires to depend on her own exertions for support, and ske appeals to the public for some position where an honest living can be earned by honest toil. Her story was told to us with earnest sorrow, and more with the simplicity of an innecent girl than of a guilty woman No blame can be attached to her in the transaction. She was the unwilling victim of a scheming scoundrel, who, having tired of her, adopted this mode to rid himself of her presence and support. The police should at once be placed upon his track. Let him be brought to that punishment which his unnatural crime so richly merits. While we sympathize with the unfortunate wife, we are ready to heap curses upon the fiend who sought to work her ruin. Any inquiries in relation to the unfortunate woman will be answered in the counting-room of our office. MORE OF BENNETT'S GANG-CAPTURE OF

FIVE PRISONERS .- A correspondent writing from Bowling Green under date of May 15:h, furnishes some particulars in relation to the rout of Bennett's gang. Major Bristow, with a detachment of the 35th Kentucky gang in Union county. The guerillas offered they were completely routed. Five of the band were made prisoners, and several wound. ed. The last heard from Bennett, he was rapidly from the State. He has succeeded in reaching the south bank of the Tennessee river. Our correspondent furnishes the names of the five prisoners captured by Major Bristow. The notorious Captain Nat. of Barren county, heads the list. The others are Lieutenant Hugh Conrad, formerly of Charles McIntire, and R. Alexander, of Basil Duke's old regiment. Each man was splandidly mounted, and strongly armed with a Henry rifle and a brace of army revolving pistols. It would seem that the robbers i their thieving exploits throughout the State were not unmindful of the fact, that, to be effective, they must be well mounted and armed after the most improved fashion. There are several roving squads of guerillas scattered throughout the southern part of the State, and it is to be hoped that the 35th Kentucky, and other commands, will succeed in ridding the country of their presence. Bennett and his gang have been a great annoyance to the people; and our correspondent thinks that no more trouble in Kentucky need be expected from them. The captured prisoners are confined in Bowling Green They claim to be Kentuckians, and escaped prisoners from Camps Chase and Douglas. They state that, being unable to rejoin their regiments, they organized for self-protection are all fine-looking men, and one would scarcely expect to find them engaged in such business. It is to be hoped that good looks and pleasing address will not save them from zens without mercy. Let them receive the full benefit of the statutes. If any clemency is provided there for roving outlaws and wilful robbeing recommended to mercy. If not, we shall urge that the law be carried out to the fullest letter. If any person or persons ever

With the exception of the Cincinnati Ka-nirer, the Philadelphia Age, and New York News, we do not know of a single influential News, we do not know of a single influential Democratic newspaper in the country that approves the policy urged by Mr. Long upon Congress and the country. If the Democracy of the Second district, in anything like a respectable number, indorse their representative they will occupy an anomalous position in the party, and have to reconsider their action after the meeting of the Chicago Convention, in order to harmosize their views with the platform promulgated by that body. There is nothing more certain than that the politicians, of whom Mr. Long is now regarded the exponent, will be overslaughed in ed the exponent, will be overslaughed in that convention, and put down with as little ceremony as other nui-ances. The piddl pipers for peace in Hamilton county, will i themselves in the vocative on that occasi whatever they may do on Saturday night. Cincinnati Commercial

We respectfully commend this admission from a Republican journal to the Unionista amongst us who profess to suffer qualus respecting the quality of the Conservative National Convention.

BARBACKS NEWS .- The receipts at the Barracks yesterday were two hundred and twen ty-five convalescents from various points four deserters from Indianapolis. The transfers were two hundred stragglers and recruits to Nashville, and ten to Lexington. Farty five prisoners were forwarded to Nashville

tion Editors have constant interviews with Gen. McClellan had one with Gen. Lee after the place, and we should like right well to could by that ghost as easily as a pullet could peration in as wonderful a manner as its giant ber of General Grant's staff is a daudy. We the battle of Anticiam, it would be all the better for their reputations.

THURSDAY, MAY 19, 1864.

An infamous hoax startled the country yesterday in the shape of a bogus proclama tion from President Lincoln, which recommended a day of fasting, humiliation, and prayer, and called into service 400,000 more men to meet exigencies which the forgery said were of an extraordinary character. We were not deceived as to the genuineness of the document, for there was but one New York paper-the World-which published it. The proprietors of that paper owe it to themselves and to the country to institute the most searching inquiries into its ori-gin, and to let the despicable authors he held up to public scorn and indignation. If it was a ruse of the stock exchange and the speculators in gold, itshould be exposed. The everence and mocking appeals to the name of Deity and the cruel trifling with the excited feelings of the whole nation deserve most severe reprehension. The agents of the Associated Press were much to blame in placing such a document upon the wires for transmission until its authenticity was fully estab-

that the draft passed off so quietly in this district, but it comes as near to an insinuation of that character as possible with-The war cannot close, and peace canout exposing itself to instant detection. I not be restored, until the rebellion is crushed. loesn't know what we meant by the use of There is no hope of the preservation of the the term "excitement," and says there was Union without the strong arm, and it is an entire absence of excitement on the day of therefore necessary to employ all the availathe draft. A large crowd was present, it conble strength of the loyal people to accomfesses, but it was sober, quiet, and orderly plish what is so ardently desired. Let, then, So we stated in our evening edition of last the spirited call of Gov. Bramlette for ten Thursday when we said the draft that morning "was a source of deep interest to a large thousand militia meet a prompt response. Every veteran who is relieved from post and crowd of spectators, and there has been per garrison duty by a militia recruit will swell fect good nature and much boisterous merrimighty army which is battling for the ment whenever some particular lucky fellows right. The people are the great reserve body drew a high prize." The Press now intimates which has been called upon to give the finishthat we wish to create dissatisfaction with the ing blow to the armed rebellion. The loyal draft by producing the impression that injus-States have a million men who can, without tice has been done in the apportionment of rious detriment to their business, give one the quota among the counties. We did not intimate that injustice had been done to any bundred days to their country, while the rebels have already expended their last county, but we did think that injustice had strength, and cannot recover any losses they been done to the country, to the Government. nay experience. Everything is full of hope. and to the volunteer army, if any very great if our people can be induced to shake off the discrepancy had been detected in the returns lethargy which seems to have destroyed all of the county clerks. Instead of answering their patriotic enthusiasm. One effort more, our question courteously, as, with its sources fellow-countrymen, and victory is assured. of information, it was in the power of the Press to do, it calls our statements There is truth and force in the Hudipretended to be gathered from various sources from the return of State militia as furnished by county clerks and other sources which have nothing to do with the draft." It will be ob-

-it makes no difference how the meddling is done or whether the iron is cold from the lukewarmness of the man, his distance from actual conflict, or his using it merely for holiday purposes. There are dangers in its gelidness, and more imminent perils in its calefaction: there is no safety to be found nor com fort to be extracted from the shape it assumes be it the tube of the rifle barrel, the aciculate triangle of the bayonet, the curvilinearity of the sabre, the lanceolated sheen of the spear, the globularness of the cannon ball, the hollowness of the bomb, the botryoidal spikebound grapeshot, the circularity of the canister, or any of the ovate, conical or elongated forms of missiles; whether one fights with it or writes about it, iron in war times is as baneful as in peace it is symbolical of the useful arts, and the surmounting figure on the pillars erected by civilization. It kills soldiers, and it pays no respect to those non-combatants who gather within the army lines to despatch their hurried lines to the newspapers, and who press into the thickest of danger to supply the never-exhausted appetite of the press. "The very front of the offending" of such men is perpetrated in the very front of our armies, and when once they are in a fray, it is as difficult recede as it was to get there. Ever since perals Grant and Sherman left their bases nd commenced to move forward, the

rplexities of the scribes who "meddle with These specific duties are, that the assessors on" to chronicle the events of the war shall annually prepare lists of all persons liaincreased. We have lost sight of our ble to be enrolled, and that the County Clerks ate, bur own "correspondents," for the shall, prior to the 1st of September in every last fortnight in the front of Dalton, but on year, transmit to the Adjutant-General a re e line between the Rapid Ann and Richturn stating the number of militia enrolled in mond, not only the picking up of intelligence. their counties. Now the Press states, that, in but the forwarding of letters is attended with | the draft for Henry county, 1,444 names were great tribulation, perplexity, and danger. put in the wheel and 73 drawn, and in Owen Some of the messengers have been captured county 1,433 were put in the wheel and 65 bued with a chron the Adjutant-General assigned only 795 as the for stealing, develop themselves even in plagirizing their correspondence. The New York | whole militia force of Henry county. Why this World says three of its couriers have been discrepancy of about 650, when the State ensaptured and also some belonging to the Philrolment includes those between the ages of adelphia papers. The Inquirer of the latter 18 and 20, which the Federal enrolment does city tells of three who were taken just the not? The Press says its facts are from proper other side of the Rapid Ann by some of the and authentic sources, and asks, "Where is ruerillas of Stuart's cavalry command; they the ground of complaint?" were stripped of all their money, papers, and complaint been made, but the Press imputes a hypocritical object to our inquiries, and im striding the blast," they were almost de charges that we intend to originate a feeling aded by the blasted rebels before they were of dissatisfaction by making it appear that "supposed injustice" has been done to the ased, after which they had to make their y on foot to Aquia creek "over bank, brash, loyal people of Henry county. The real ind scaur," there to build rafts to get out and justice is not to the people of that county, but ail our transports, which when they sucto the State and the whole country, if its asin doing, they were in transports figura- sessors reported only 795 men between the and literally. Who says, then, that the ages of 18 and 45 subject to militia duty, and the Federal special officers found 1,444 bethat the pen is a "lighter toy" than the sword? tween the ages of 20 and 45. We reassert here are no perils that environ the rank and what we said on Tuesday, and in view of the corroborating statements made by the Press ent. They equally understand the "shifts" we emphasize our assertion with greater and how to "dress," to "cover their file leadstrength, that "ench responsible duties as the " to "form into lines" and "solid column" proper enumeration of the fighting men of 'double column," and to "break into secthe State, in time of actual war, should not be s." When a battle is over the soldier performed in any slovenly manner;" and as an sleep on his laurels, but the letter-writer the facts of the Press are from "proper and st plant and tend these laurels, or there authentic sources" of Federal authority, as ill be no bloom to them, and therefore we ours were from official reports of State auhave come to the conclusion that the same thority, we have yet to obtain an answer to rruginous perils attend the volunteer and our question, and we again commend the enondent. Let us hope, then, that tire subject to the attention of Attorney-Genthe acts of the soldier may always be correseral Harlan. pordent to the high hopes which are centred We take the subjoined extract from the on his zeal and prowess, and that the co Washington correspondence of the Cincinnati dent may always be in soldierly readi-Gazette, the Gazette being the Western organ es to "incline to the right" whenever duty

ee inclines him to write. We have a confirmation of General ook's movements in Central Virginia from e Petersburg Register of Thursday last, hich states that the "Yankees have burned he bridge on New river, on the Virginia and essee Railroad, and destroyed the Dablin oot, with all the supplies, &c .- Averill's work," This is all right, except that it was not Averill's work. We learn that Newbern is located two or three miles from the railroad and the Dublin depot is its nearest railroad point. The New river bridge is about one undred miles west of Lynchburg, and was me four hundred feet long. We shall soon ther from the Army of the Kanawha

hich has no connection with the expedition er Sigel, which seems to have been unsucsful in accomplishing an advance. Gen. ook's command is set down in some of the Eastern papers as 30,000 strong, and its immediate object is to destroy all the rebel communication through the southwestern valley Virginia. As his forces advance toward Lynchburg, or elsewhere, for we do not know their destination, the Kanawha Valley and all the railroad on the route of its conquest will be garrisoned by the Ohio National Guards. who have been moved to their various places of destination in ample time to furnish the

requisite support. BARRACKS NEWS .- An average busin as transacted at the barracks yesterday. nety-nine convalescents were received oder guard from Cincinnati, and two from ndianapolis. During the day one hundred nd seven stragglers and recruits were forrded to different points, and two prisoners to Lexington. No arrests were made upon

Confederate prisoners to the number criy one thousand arrived in the city from Nashville last evening. They were captured v Gen. Sherman's army.

The rebels think that the most unome of all meals are those that are en from empty dishes.

The rebels can as easily rob the sky rs as they can the American flag.

On Tuesday we referred editorially to apparent inequalities of the operation of the draft in Henry and Owen counties. We gave from the Adjutant-General's report, 195 and 1,508 as the aggregate of the enrolled militia of the respective counties, and 352 and 83 as the volunteers in service from the counties respectively, and asked "why was a larger draft required from Henry county (73) which has volunteered 44 per cent of its ac-

ent enumeration or enrolment made by th

not dare to say we were disappointed

served how the Press accumulates the sources

of information that we enjoyed, when we had

but one authority, which was the report of

Adjutant-General Boyle, and it then gives an

The draft was not made for the enrolled

militia. The quota was not based upon the teturn of the county clerks. Special officers were appointed under an act of Congress to

make an enrolment of all persons between the

ages of twenty and forty-five years, and the draft was made from those so enrolled and the quota was determined by this enrolment.

Weknew all this before, but it does not ex-

plain what we desired to know. We found

no fault with the draft. We merely asked why

there was such a discrepancy between the

returns of enrolled militia by the County

Clerks and those of the special United States

officers, and if there has been any malfeasance

in office we want it punished under Sec. 6 of

Art. 2 of the Act of August 31, 1862, re-

enacting the State Guard Law with amend-

All the County Clerks, Assessors, Sheriffs,

or other civil officers, upon whom are devolved the discharge of specific duties under this act,

who shall neglect or retuse to obey the pro-visions of law herein specified, shall forfeit and pay not more than five hundred nor less than twenty dollars, for each and every of-

ence, to be recovered in any court or

petent jurisdiction, for the use of the Com

ments, which provided that

of Mr. Secretary Chase:

denly following appointment of a Congressional committee to investigate his department, present so startling a juncture of une

than has yet been made public.

pected events as to demand a fuller explanation

THE CONTEMPLATED RESIGNATION.

Mr. Frank P. Blair Jr., then the sitting member of the House from the First St. Louis

district, sought an opportunity, out of order, to make a speech in personal vindication, on the ground that he was about to leave Courers, and that this would be his last opportunity. Profiting by the courtesy thus obtain-

tunity. Profiting by the courtesy thus obtained, he debated almost his whole hour to an

a sault upon the Secretary of the Treasury, a leading member of the Cabinet, to which his own brother also belongs; read anoymou letters, saying that Mr. Chase has given his

cotton, out of which he would make two mil-

hat a portion of the profits should be devoted to making him President.

was at work underground and in the dark, running the Pomeroy machine on the public money as vigorously as ever; that Mr. Chase's banking agents, Treasury agents, and special agents had all been brought into requisition to forge and counterfeit and tall lies to accept

onishing speech in the House was made on riday, April 22.

On Saturday, April 23, the President, the

eading member of whose administration was assailed, reappointed the assailant a Major General of volunteers, and even con-

of every honorable man would have been) to

nstantly resign his position, and demand a

act in order to confer this honor upon Mr. Chase's first impulse was (as that

tigation into these accusations which the try could not but consider the President doesing by his appointment of the ac-lation is betraying no secret now to

such men as Governor Broagh, and

to making him Pres

Gov. Sprague, a permit to buy

Washington, May 3.

answer to our question as follows:

marshals themselves.

House renewed these and brought other charges, declaring that one of the bureaus tive force, than from Owen (65), which has sent but 5 per cent of its enrolled militia?" We asked this question simply, as we stated. for information that we might know whether the United States Deputy Provost Marshals had found any great discrepancies beween the raising a committee of inv returns of the County Clerks and the more re-This article of ours is made the subject and ccasion of a characteristic assault from the new organ of the Republican party here, the truth of the monstrous calumnies started Daily Press, saying we are utterly reckless in Painful, therefore, as his the statement of facts, and that our object is to produce discord and alienation of feeling among loyal men. The Press does

tion of the charges should have been con-It appears from this statement, which we observe is on all sides accepted as authentic, that Mr. Chase's first impulse, on learning that Mr. Lincoln had gone so far as to violate his oath of office in order to bestow an important commission on his Secretary's assailant in the House, was instantly to resign his position, but that he was persuaded by some of his friends so far to check this impulse as to wait for the official report of his assailant's speech, when a more damaging assault from another quarter suddenly complicated he felt compelled to defer his resignation until the charges against him should undergo investigation. It seems a little strange that Mr. Chase was not prompted to this very sensible resolution by the situation as originally created by the charges of General Blair. Would not his resignation then have seemed "like conf-ssing adgment"? If not, we do not see why. Be this as it may, we are left to infer that Mr. Chase intends to resign when the pending investigation is over. He has evidently taken keen and deep umbrage at the conduct of Mr. Lincoln. He indeed must have been something more or less than human to have been insensible to such an afnot only against Mr. Chase, but against the constitution and the people. The worst of it is, so far as Mr. Chase is concerned, that Mr. Lincoln appears to have sinned against the at his rival! "The quarrel is a very pretty quarrel as it stands." The people, if they are not smitten with judicial blindness, will make a clean sweep of the whole set in November.

GARRISON ON LINCOLN-FORNEY ON GARson .- At the recent celebration of the thirfirst anniversary of the American Anti-Sla very Society in the city of New York, Willlam Lloyd Garrison, the great he-abolitionist of the country, thus came to the rescue of Mr. Lincoln from the hands of Wendell Phil-

Our friend Phillips has said, very truly that the American people have laid down the principle that once in four years they mean to look their administration in the face, and see if if is worth while to change it. But they have not committed themselves to the term principle-they have not been so fool they say that every four years they look and see whether they will their President or not; but they hold to the principle that they may keep him in office for eight, twen-ty, or fifty years, if he and they livelong enough, and they like each other well enough. pplause.] So they are coming together this ason to look at him; and I can only express conviction of my own mind, that, whe they shall come together, and shall look the fact in the face, that no man in this nation is now so hated and detested by the rebels of the South and all at the North who sympathize with the rebels, as Abraham Lincoln, they will make up their minds that he will do to "run the machine" four years longer, [En-

A voice. Butler is more hated. justice has not yet done to the negro: grant that here and the there are things which are to be den But in September last the report to of the United States, amenable to public s timent, could not, if he wished to do it, tra There has no world, in official station-when I rem majority, even at this hour, is the sedition element of the North; and then remember that Abraham Lincoln has struck the rom the limbs of more than three mil member that this Administration has re ized the independence of Liberia and Ha and prolonged applause.]

Whereupon Forney, Mr. Lincoln's particular The announcement that the Secretary of the Treasury was seriously considering the repriety of resigning his office, and the sudlion dollars; that he had given the profits on the extra eleven millions of five-twenty bonds to Jay Cooke'& Co., outright; that he had permitted the grossest frauds in all branches of his department, with the understanding that profits of the resistance. Mr. Blair indorsed these charges himself; said that the Secretary's position had been such a disgraceful and disgusting sight that even Chase got ashamed of it; that now Mr. Chase to forge and counterfeit and tell lies to break him (Blair) down for exposing their master and holding kim up to public contempt and scorn; that Mr. Chase's programme embraced the tactics, the intrigue, corruption, and fraud of Calboun and Biddle combined. This astronishing speech in the H.

> richly deserved. Civil Generals have got to be too civil

'is a far-seeing man." The compliment

senting that his resignation at this crisis would produce the greatest public danger, induced the Secretary to delay his proposed action. He finally decided to wait for the official report of the speech before basing anything up-on it. Meantime he was called to Philadeln private business." e days later Mr. James Brooks, Den

atic member from New York, and Editor the Evening Express, from his place in the the Treasury Department had beed turned into a place for midnight orgies and licentiousness, too gross to be described before the gatteries; and that he held himself responsible for proving it. These charges, thus gravely made, seemed to Mr. Chase's friends to deand authoritative refutation, and at the rliest possible moment a resolution was gation, with ample power to send for persons and papers. Returning to Washington sons and papers. Returning to Washington Sa'urday evening, Mr. Chase found this near element introduced to complicate his situation. To resign now would seem like confessing judgment—like acknowledging the ruth of the monstrons columnia. he opposition, and by their fitting ally, Mr

situation in such a way that other. ment regular armies do not constitute the reat bulwark of its protection. This truth to the Border States he believed, that, if they front. Mr. Lincoln has sinned in this matter which all nations require and to the volunteer

The President continued: Great that there are many sad things to look in the face; grant to be redressed; still, looking at the question broadly, and comprehensively, and philo-sophically, I think the people will ask another one hair's-breadth in advance of Abraham Lincoln? [Applause.] Whether they are not conscious that he has not only been fully up with them, but, on the whole, a little beyond them? [Applause.] As the stream cannot rise higher than the fountain, so the President of the Haited States appearable to public to the contract of the Haited States appearable to public the property of the Haited States appearable to public the property of the Haited States appearable to public the public than the fountain and the Haited States appearable to public the public than the fountain that the fountain the property of the Haited States appearable to public the public than the fountain than the fountain the public than the fountain than the fountain that the fountain the fountain that the fountain the fountain that the fountain than the fountain that the fountain the fountain that the fountain that the fountain that the fountain the fountain that the fountain the fountain that the fountain that the fountain that the fountain that the fountain the fountain that the fountain that the fountain the fountain that the fountain that the fountain the fountain the fountain the fountain that the fountain that the fountain the fou cond public sentiment in any direction. [Applause] Fer my own part, when I remember the trials through which he has passed, the perils which have surrounded him—perils and trials unknown to any man, in any age of the now fearfully corrupt was the public seati-ment of the North, to say nothing of the South; when I remember what he has had to dieal with; when I remember how nearly a from the limbs of more than three millions of slaves [applause]; that he has expressed his earnest desire for the total abolition of slavery; that he has implored the Border States to get rid of it; that he has recognized the manhood and citizenship of the colored population of our country; that he has armed upwards of a hundred thousand of them, and recognized them as soldiers under the flav; when I reem as soldiers under the flag; when I roti; when I remember that it has struck a death-blow at the foreign slave trade by granting the right of search; when I rememer that we have now nearly reached the culmination of our great struggle for the suppression of the rebellion and its cause, I do not feel disposed, for one, to take this occaoccasion, to say anything very nst Abraham Lincoln. [Loud

lar friend, exclaims in a strain of mingled philosophy and gratitude: "There is something refreshing in the fact that the great anti-slavery pioneer, Wm. Lloyd Garrison, has not permitted himself to take a low and narrow view of the obligations of the original abolitionists to the cause of their country in this dark and trying hour. At the late meeting of the American Anti-Slavery Society in Now York, held at Dr. Cheever's church, Mr. Wendell Phillips made a speech, which, in view of passing events and coming responsibilities, was, to say the least of it, querulous and gratuitous. Mr. Garrison, the President of the society, in the chair at the time, followed Mr. Phillips, and expressed himself in a different vein, as the subjoined paragraph will show. Mr. Garrison is a far-seeing man He regards the organization, of which he is undoubtedly the real leader, as having almost completed its mission, and he feels that rear of our armies to relieve the regular vol it is time to disband that organization, or else to make it useful to the party which has succeeded to it, and which is now arrayed against slavery with the whole people at its back, and with the Administration of the government earnestly and practically in its favor." Waiving the element of gratitude in this acknowledgment, we invite attention to the strengthened ranks and fresh troops to bring philosophy. Both are genuine, but the latter is worthy of especial notice. It asserts that the Republican or self-styled Union party has succeeded to the old abolition party, includ- | heart pulsates feverisbly with solicitade for ing the little of its mission that is yet un- | the result, our people do not seem to realize completed. What is this remnant? Simply negro equality. This is now the only outstanding demand of the old abolition party against the Republicans. The Republican party has settled all the other demands according to their terms, | dence, they do not extend to our armies in the And it now promises to settle this demand in | field such co-operative aid as will insure the like manner. Hence Garrison, like Simeon | entire success of our armies, and the total rout of Jerusalem, is ready to depart in peace. He has experienced the consolation of Israel. He reverently surrenders the old abolition party to its successor and the heir of its unfinished hopes. He owns the Republican party as his party and declares for Abraham Lincoln as his candidate for the Presidency. This is certainly philosophical, and, what i more to the purpose, eminently rational and sagacious. "Mr. Garrison," says Forney

FRIDAY, MAY 20, 1864,

We think there can be no question that the series of battles between the Army of the Potomac and the Army of Virginia is the most extraordinary one in history. Certainly we have read of no parallel to it. Not one of the world's great battles, so far as we are informed, lasted more than two days, one army or the other giving way at the end of that time, but this frightful conflict between Grant and Lee for nine or ten days has been enewed, day after day, with the most horrible slaughter. The Federal loss in killed, wounded, and captured, is said to be not less than 40,000, and the loss of the rebels, though hey fought in most cases from behind breastworks and from within intrenchments, was it is thought, equally great. It is needless to speculate as to what the re-

ult of this great campaign will be, for the recult itself will soon come to us, and every man must be anticipating it with the deepes and intersest anxiety. We would warn our riends not to be too confident, though we ask them at the same time to be hopeful. Gen Lee, no doubt, has slowly retired, but only after terrible resistance, and only from a strong point to a stronger one. If he could resist us so terribly where he has fought us, we may well apprehend what he can do in the new and more powerful position that he has now essumed and fortified, and still more may we apprehend what he could do if he should decide to fall back behind the Gibraltar defences of Richmond. We should dread to see our great and noble army dashed precipitately against such ramparts as will in all probability protect the Army of Virginia in any coming encounter, whether south of Richmond or at Richmond itself. Our high confidence in General Grant makes us think that he will risk no such perilous battle. We have great doubt whether he can defeat his formidable enemy unless by flanking him and cutting off his supplies. And assuredly it is a very diffi cult thing to flank and cut off an army of a hundred thousand men or more. It would require double the number-one half of the double on one side, the other half on the Under a Republican form of govern-

is caually applicable to the standing force levies for a war which are called out upon occasions of imminent necessity. The source of | the proposition. all power is in the people, and as our elections are thus controlled so we must look to the citiconstitution and the people just to get a lick | zen soldiery for the supply of the really effective vited the Border Congressmen to meet him tive strength which will eventually terminate the war. It is upon this principle that the authorities have advised the calling out of the militia reserves of the several States, and that | The Border Congressmen, as is well known, Gev. Bramlette has addressed such stirring accepted this invitation; and, during the inappeals to the enrolled militia of Kentucky. The army of Gen. Grant has already been strengthened by reinforcements, and the nower of the government to add to them is limited only by the zeal with which the State militia | in the following extract from the report of the will organize to occupy ports, guard communications, &c., so that all veteran detachments may be relieved from such mere routine duties, and pushed to the front. Gen. Sherwho is guarding the outposts. which, while he holds them, assure peace to the soil of Kentucky, has fought many desperate battles, and the lists of his killed and wounded, which we give in part to-day, show he terrible desperation of the rebel resistance and that his army is necessarily weakened in these successive conflicts. If the ten thousand militia called for by our Governor were now n service, we should be able to send down to Sherman's relief all the volunteer veterang who are scattered throughout Kentucky, from the Big Sandy to the Mississippi, while our citizen soldiers could do all these duties which have kept the volunteers so far removed from he theatre of active operations. There is a double value in the rapid organization of the State militia; it disengages the veterans from Eksome routine duties, and permits them to go to the front where they can win distinc tion and serve their country more effectively. and it relieves our gallant soldiers in the front. who, during nearly the whole of the current menth, have endured such unexampled fatiques. It is all important that Grant and Sherman should have the men and means to attac the rebels whenever they see an advantageous time or position. Procrastination is strength o the Confederates, who are led to believe hat if they can withstand our armies during his summer's campaigns they will be recogized and suffered to destroy the Union, bu to the Union armies is delegated the task of crushing the rebellion and depriving the insurgents of every hope they may have built upon their ability to prolong their resistance to the enforcement of the laws and their at titude of treason to the government. Lee

and Joe Johnston may be said to be fighting at home; they have but moderate distances between them and their bases of supply; they have erected fortifications, behind which their tired and exhausted men can recuperate: but Grant and Sherman are compelled to advance in spite of all natural and engineering impediments, and it is therefore the first duty of the people to give all possible strength and freshness to our Generals, that they may hurl the loyal masses against the men who are still battling to destroy their country. Without continual reinforcements the efficiency of our commanders will be greatly impaired, for the rains which have impeded their operations and advance do not interfere with Lee, who can take advantage of the elemental obstacles to rest his men, while our friends have to toil through mud and mire if an attack has been determined upon or else be condemned to the most irksome inaction. The whole nation has made up its mind to the fact that this war must now be pushed, no matter what obstacles may be interposed to the advance of our armies. Grant has gained immense advantages over Lee and Sherman has driven Johnston from his strongly defended and carefully selected places. Every ster like to be coerced into emancipation either by they take to reap the results of these advantages, carries them further from their supolies, involves more fatigue and danger, and demands more imperatively the active co-operation of every able-bodied man of the nation Will Kentucky fail to do her part of this great duty and be shamed by the promptitude of the action of her sister States in responding to the call for militia reserves? We sincerely hop not, but we want to see more energy exhibited The advantages to result from an organiza-

sufficient force of raw troops sent down to the unteers who are now kept out of action fo the purpose of guarding prisoners, caring for the wounded, and attending to the hospitals All this could be as well done by the milities as by the regular Federal regiments of many years service, and the result would be that ou department commanders could move on with the campaign to a decided termination While the greatest anxiety pervades all classes to know the army news, and the universal the fact that in case of reverse they them selves may be to blame. If, in their crimi nal lukewarmness, or, what is equally dangerous, their foolish and vain-glorious confiof the rebels, all the blood of the last fortnight has been shed in vain, and all our treas ure has been expended wi h no substantial advantage as a recompense. We so netimes feel as if we were insulting the intelligence and patriotism of our people when our duty rges us to refer to such things, for we know hat we have no more loyalty or patriotism an those we assume to advise or admonish ut we can claim that our opportunities for arveying the whole field of operations are more extended, and that, when we read the long and circumstantial accounts of our army operations, learn from the rebel papers what and out of Congress, East and West repre- 1 to the enemy to fight him to much purpose. 1 they hope for and upon what they build their 1 enemy.

tion of the militia of the States need not be

confined to home service. There should be a

We have been asked the question from various quarters how long the payment of the three hundred dollars commutation exempts the person paying it from draft. We have not the law by us for immediate reference, but our impression is distinct, that, should another draft be required, every man who has paid the commutation would have to run the chance of being again drawn to serve his country. As long as the Government can get able-bodied substitutes by paying bounties from the commutation fund, its purposes are answered, but no payment can perpetually exonerate a citizen from the duty he owes to his country of serving her against foreign or domestic foes. In reference to this subject, the Cincianat

to the Government \$300 to commute their ser

vices, instead of hiring substitutes, fail to do

main expectations of success, and know with

nearly all the certainty of a mathematical

demonstration that a noble uprising of the

militia reserves of the loyal States would ren-

der illusory the cherished hopes of the rebels

and reanimate the noble bands of patriots

who are now encountering toils and priva-

tions on the battle-field, we should be more

recreant to our high duties as jour-

nalists and "sentinels on the watch-towers"

than would the people be in their lukewarm-

ness or careless indifference did we not daily

and incessantly reiterate our earnest exhorta

tions for a prompt response to Gov. Bramlette

when he says: "Kentuckians to the rescue!

want ten thousand six months' troops at

once. Do not hesitate! Come! I will lead

you. Let us help to finish the war and save

our government!" We do not see the activ-

ity nor hear the response which we hoped,

ernment."

his letter to Mr. Hodges:

pensable necessity had come.

made carnest and succ

When, in March, and May, and July, 1862

tary emancipation and arming the blacks

terview which followed, Mr. Crisfield, of

Maryland, directly interrogated Mr. Lincoln

upon the very point in question, and received a

interview drawn up by Mr. Crisfield himself

immediately after the close of the interview

Mr. CRISFIELD, of Maryland, asked what

MI. CHISFIELD, OF MATJIANG, asked what sould be the effect of the refusal of the States o accept this proposal, and desired to know if the President looked to any policy beyond the ecceptance or rejection of his set eme.

The PRESIDENT replied, that he had no de-

igns beyond the action of the States on thi

ular subject. He should lament their

sal to accept it, but he had no designs beyond eir refusal of it.

Mr. Lincoln, speaking in confidence, as

sured these Congressmen, that, if the Border

States rejected the proposition, he should la-

ment their decision, but he had "no designs

then believed, that, if the Border States re-

jected the proposition, he would have to eman-

tually contradictory. Either the former was

But this is not all. We further quote from

e authenticated report of this interview as

Mr. Menzies, of Kentucky, inquired if the

The President replied he thought there was

meaning.
Mr. Crisfield said he did not think the

if provision was made to meet the loss, and they could be rid of the race; but they did not

like to be coerced into emancipation, either by the direct action of the goveanment, or by indi-rection, as through the emancipation of the slaves of this District, or the confiscation of

Southern property as now threatened; and he thought before they would consent to consider

this proposition they would require to be in

ormed on these points.

The President replied that unless "he was xpelled by the act of God or the Confederate

rmies, he should occupy that house for three

years, and as long as he remained there Mary

land had nothing to fear, either for her sensi-bilities or her interests on the points referred to." Mr. Criffield immediately added: "Mr. President, if what you now say could be heard by the people of Maryland they would con-

der your proposition with a much better eling than I fear without it they would be

inclined to do."

The President. "That (meaning a publi-

and, again intimating as he had before done;"

that a quarrel with the "Greeley faction" was

impending, he said "he did not wish to en-counter it before the proper time, nor at all if it could be avoided."

There was then pending in Congress, as

should be remembered, a bill emancipating

the slaves of the District of Columbia, and

also a bill emancipating the slaves and confis-

cating all the other property of the people in

rebellion. These are the measures to which

Mr. Crisfield alluded, as exemplifying his re-

mark that the people of Maryland "did not

the direct action of the government or by in

direction." Mr. Lincoln, it will be remarked.

solemnly asseverated that he would not sanction

either measure. Yet, in the face of this

solemn asseveration, he gave his official

senction to the former measure in a little

upwards of a month afterwards, and in less

than three months later he gave his official

sanction to the latter measure; and, in the

course of the next eighty days, he issued the

proclamation of emancipation, in the face of

his deliberate and emphatic assurance at the

same interview. Thus in less than six months

Mr. Lincoln publicly violated every part of

the pledge which he gave in confidence to the

Cencerning Mr. Lincoln's honesty we own

we are forced to think with the Chase men,

as we have owned before. "The cant," says

their manifesto, "about 'Honest Old Abe' was

at first amusing; it then became ridiculous:

but now it is absolutely criminal." This is

a melancholy truth; but, if the "cant" about

Mr. Lincoln's honesty is "absolutely crimi-

nal," what must the thing itself be? Our

readers can take the rule of moral proportion

FORREST THREATENING HUNTSVILLE-GEN

SMITH FORTIFYING .- The Cairo Democrat of

the 17th inst. has late and important news

together were menacing our forces at Hunts-

ville, Ala. Our boys were all in good spirits,

General John E. Smith was in command of

a resistance as possible. Our informant states

that if the rebels attacked the place he had no

doubt but that they would be most handsome-

A General should remember, that,

while he takes his time, he gives time to the

our forces, and had impressed all the citizens

and expected to defend the place to the last.

and solve this problem for themselves.

Border Congressmen.

untrue or the latter is.

cheme of emancipation.

follows:

said then and what he now says are mu-

and signed by Mr. Crittenden and others who

were present:

lirect answer in the negative, as will be seen

the best thing they could, under the circumbut it is not yet too late, though every day's delay adds fresh victims to the war, and takes stances, for either themselves or the Government. We presume the commutation is genfrom the resources of the treasury. It seems erally paid because it is the most ready way to us that the call of Governor Bramiette is of disposing of the business; but many, no of such a stirring nature that every man doubt, do it under the impression that the payshould hasten to his standard, and, if necesment of the money to the Government will sary, be ready to follow his lead to the front. exempt them from another draft as long as and remain in service for the next hundred the procuration of a substitute would days "to finish this war and save our govand this impression will be strengthened by a misquotation of the law in the Cincin-"Honest Old Abe!"-Mr. Lincoln says in nati Times of Monday, declaring that "in no isstance shall the exemption of any person, When, early in the war, General Fremont on account of his payment of commutation because I did not then think it an indispensable necessity. When, a little later, General Cameron, then Secretary of War, suggested the arming of the blacks, I objected, because I did not yet think it an indispensable the sum of the blacks. money, or the procuration of a substitute, extend beyond one year." The law reads "for the procuration of a substitute," and refers to the payment of commutation money to the Government for this purpose. But the 5th secity. When, still later, General Hunter at-tempted military emancipation, I again for-pade it, because I did not yet think the indistion of the law provides "that any person drafted into the military service of the United States may, before the time fixed for his appearance for duty at the draft rendezvous, for nish an acceptable substitute," and that "if such substitute is not liable to draft, the per son furnishing him shall be exempt from draft uld come, unless averted by that measure.
sey declined the proposition, and I was, in during the time for which such substitute is no They declined the proposition, and I was, in my best judgment, driven to the alternative of either surrendering the Union, and with it the constitution, or of laying strong hand upon the colored element. I chose the latter. In choosing it, I hoped for greater gain than loss; but of this I was not entirely confident. liable to draft, not exceeding the term for which he was drafted." Therefore, if a drafted man, with his \$300, can procure an alien, a minor, or a man over 45 years of age, as a substitute, he will be exempt from further draf's for Mr. Lincoln here says in other words that three years; while the payment of \$300 to the Government will only exempt until the next call for more soldiers. A man might well afford to pay \$50 or \$100 more in rejected the proposition, he would have to emancipate and arm the blacks as he has order to avoid another draft: but as Governdone. He says he believed this when he made ment and local bounties are not now in the market, recruits can, we understand, be readily obtained for \$300. And as Govern-He made the proposition on the sixth of ment wants men worse than money, this is March in 1862. Four days afterwards, he inan additional consideration for procuring substitutes. Still another consideration is, that in a confidential interview, for the express the furnishing of recruits will lessen the and exclusive purpose of explaining the proprobability of another draft. We commend position to them and of urging it upon them.

> The Cincinnati papers also state that a young man, who was reported exempted on the ground of being the only son of a widowed mother, filed such a plea for exemption. but was not exempted, as no such cause for exemption is allowed under the present regulations.

these facts to the serious reflection of drafted

The despatches on our first page give many of the details of the late fighting near Petersburg between the forces of Gen. Butler and those of Gen. Beauregard. The fighting was desperate, and Federal and rebel successes alternated like day and night. Our men undoubtedly feught with terrible courage, but we are much afraid that the general results were on the rebel side. Our fears are founded upon the fact that not only are heavy Federal repulses reported, but Butler's entire force is represented to have fallen back to its intrenchments. The author of the despatch says that Butler beyond their refusal." Now he says that he within his fortifications, is considered safe, but this isn't all that our authorities have been professing to expect. It isn't half. We have cipate and arm the slaves of the South. What been told that he had got to the very edge of Petersburg, and, that he was bound for Richmond, but now we hear that he has fallen back, we know not what distance, and our only consolation is that he is thought to be

sate in his intrenchments. We have no doubt in the world that Batler was greatly outgeneraled in this late affair. President thought there was any power except in the States themselves to carry out his There never was the slightest reason or tolerable pretext for his appointment to a Major-Generalship. What is to be expected when mere lawyers and politicians are pitted in the field by our Government against the ablest military leaders of the rebel Confederacy?

not, and, according to the structure of our government, there could not be. He then went off into a course of remark not qualifying the foregoing declaration, nor material to be repeated to a just understanding of his The telegraph informs us that the New York World and the Journal of Commerce people of Maryland looked upon slavery as a permanent institution; and he did not know that they would be very reluctant to give it up have been seized by the Provost Guards for the publication of the bogus proclamation purporting to have been issued by the President. The despatch is said to have been transmitted through the Independent Telegraph Company; and as it was received late at night the Editors of those papers should not be held responsible for the infamous fraud. but the person who placed the despatch in the office can be found out, and, if he can be le gally strung up, we should be pleased to hear of that consummation of his villainy. The Herald, it is said, printed an edition of tweny thousand before discovering the deceit and then suppressed the whole, while the Times and Tribune denounced it as a forgery,

as we thought it the moment it met our eye. BARRACES NEWS .- The receipts at the Barracks yesterday were unusually light. Forty-seven convalescents were reported as arriving from Indianapolis and Cincinnati Four prisoners were received from Indiana, eight from Cincinnati, and two from the Military Prison. The transfers largely overbalanced the receipts. Two hundred and fifty stragglers and recruits were forwarded to Nashville, six to Lexington, and nine to Washington. Twenty-one prisoners were transferred to Nashville, eight to Bowling Green, three to Munfordville, one to Gallatin, and sixteen to Lexington. George Humphrey, sentenced to serve out the balance of his term of enlistment at Dry Tortugas, was forwarded to have his sentence carried into

effect. It is related that in the afternoon the bloody day of Waterloo, as Wellington threw himself into one of the hollow squares of infantry, he observed to the officers. "This is hard pounding, gentlemen, but we will pound the longest." Again he remarked, "Three times I have saved this day by perseverance." If the power of perseverance is to decide our battles, the Army of the Potomac. which has been pounding rebels for nearly a fortnight, ought to be successful, and General Grant's determination to fight the campaign out if it takes the whole summer has the real Wellingtonian spirit about it.

Up to ten o'clock Wednesday morning there were one thousand three hundred and seventy seven one hundred days' men in camp at Chicago, ready to be mustered into the service. It is believed at Springfield that Illinois's quota of twenty thousand is nearly, if not quite, full. In lowa, recruiting has been going forward rapidly during the past week, Covernor Stone and his military assistants being very active in efforts to hasten up the work. In Wisconsin, also, some progress s making in raising troops for the special ervice. The quotas of Indiana and Oaio are reported full.

A lady, noted for the acuteness and accufrom Huntsville, Alabama, up to last Thursracy of her observation of life and societ bears her testimony to a remarkable physio-logical fact, owing to moral causes, which is worth stating for the purpose of its being verified. She affirm, that, of the births taking place in this city, those which occur day evening. When our informant left, the rebel Gen. Roddy had united his forces with those of the notorious Forrest, and the two families whose attachment to the Union is decided and zealous are mostly boys, while in families in which there is a decided sympathy for the accession cause they are girls.

N. Y. Home Journal. We hope that this, if true, doesn't indicate and others living there to make them work that the war will last so long that the boys on the fortifications, in order to offer as strong

born at this time will grow up to take part The Nashville train arrived on time ast night. Passengers report all quiet along the road. Seventy Confederate prisoners, captured at Resaca by Gen. Sherman's army, were brought up by the train. They were

assigned quarters in the Military Prison.

SATURDAY, MAY 21, 1864.

The cheering news of the continued ccess of Gen. Sherman and his progress into the interior of Georgia comes to us from official sources, though we have no particulars of the advance. The possession of Rome, Kingston, and Cassville is of the highest military importance. Kingston is in Cass county, and from it a railroad deflects from the Western and Atlantic road, extending twenty miles to Rome. Cassville depot is seven miles south of Kingston, and fifty-two miles from Atlanta, which will doubtless be Sherman's next objective point, from the line of the Etowah river. This stream is a ranch of the Cooss, which latter, with the Gazette says that drafted men who pay over Tallapoosa, forms the Alabama river. Kingston is about 34° 15' north latitude, and 8° west longitude from Washington. Rome formerly ocseessed an arsenal and iron works, but the machinery has been removed, which shows that although the Georgia rebels were very defiant, and piled oaths upon caths that no Federal troops should ever enter their State, still their bump of caution was well developed and they thought an onnce of prevention better than a ton of cure. Now Rome has fallen. The line of the Etowah river stretches from Rome to the railroad about seven miles below Cassville station, where there are extensive iron works which must have been of great value to the rebeis for the supply of that metal. South of this line the country appears by the map to be unimpeded by any mountains, and the only obstruction between it and Atlanta is the Chattahocchee river which crosses the railroad about ten miles above that city. All the railway routes of Virginia and Tennessee meet at Atlanta. It is the Western terminus of the Georgia road, and roads from Columbus and Montgomery, Alabama, reach there. When Atlanta is in our possession another great link of communication between the east and west of the Confederacy will have been broken. A year ago to-day, on May 21, 1863, General Grant ordered a general assault upon

> the rebel works at Vicksburg, which, after nine hours' severe fighting, was repulsed, with a loss to the Union army of nearly two thousand killed and wounded. But in less than six weeks from the time of this repulse Vicksburg was in our possession, after having been leld by the rebels since January, 1861, when the Governor of Mississippi sent artillery to fortify it, and erected a series of forts miles in extent to obstruct the navigation of the Mississippi river. We refer to this incident of the war to show that General Grant pursues his purposes with that determination which must always insure success He has never yet failed in the ultimate accomdishment of his military plans. It was thought that Vicksburg was impregnable, and, while all the resources of Grant's genius were put in requisition to overcome the natural and artificial strength of the position, the timid were prophesying his failure and the fault-finding were captiously charging him with unnecessary delay. But when the country was startled with the joyful news that Vicksburg was ours, then all applauded the perseverance and the generalship which had secured the mastery. The breath of popular applause is as variable as "the uncertain glories of an April day" or the shade of the "quivering aspen," but true merit and real genius work their way to results without being influenced by the shouts of the crowd or the criticisms of rivals ry or jealousy; and the animating impulse of Gen. Grant when he wrote, after the sixth day of very hard fighting in Virginia, "I propese to fight it out on this line, if it takes all summer," is the same determination which fought cut the siege of Vicksburg in spite of numerous repulses and many of the untoward accidents of war. He has another enterprise on hand now, and if he does not move to its fulfilment as rapidly as some, who know nothing about his surroundings or his plans, imagine he ought to advance, we think the most perfect confidence may be reposed in him; but, at the same time, the entire nation should show that it is ready and willing to

support, strengthen, and reinforce him to the atmost extent of his need or its capacity. We believe that our military authorities have at last got into proper working order. and that the Lieutenant-General now is enaroted censure of invidious and garrulous old fogies. He has determined to crush the rebellion, and fortunately it has been in his power to demand compliance with all his requests to effect his object. As far back as August, 1861, Col. Marcy, then at New York, urged Gen. McClellan to make a positive and unconditional demand for an immediate draft of the additional troops he required. Col. M. said "men will not volunteer now and drafting is the only successful plan, and the people will applaud such a plan, rely upon it." General McClellan wrote to the President in conse

quence of this suggestion, as follows: WASHINGTON, August 20, 1861. Sir: I have just received the enclosed Sir: I have just received tae enclosed despatch in cipher. Colonel Marcy knows what he says, and is of the coolest judgment. I recommend that the Secretary or War ascertain at once by telegram how the enrolment proceeds in New York and elsewhers, and that, if it is not proceeding with great rapidity, drafts be made at once. We must have a without delay.

Respectfully your obedient servant,

GEO. B. McCLELLAN, Mejor-General U. S. A.

This recommendation was made a month after the battle of Bull Run, and on the very day that Gen. McClellan assumed the command of the Army of the Potomac, though he had been called to the position on the 221 of July. It was made, too, at a time when rapid recruiting was going on all over the North and West; when many of the three months' regiments were enlisting for the war; when the Government was receiving offers of men by telegraph, and the Governors of States were issuing proclamations urging all to fly to the general defence. The necessity of energetic action to reinforce the Army of the Potomac was thus declared nearly three years ago, but the advice was never acted upon so as to be of any benefit to Gen. McClellan. Now, thanks to Providence, a wiser policy is paramount, and every energy of the nation and the most active co-operation of the authorities are directed to the strengthening of General Grant. What a contrast do the telegrams of Peninsula, calling vainly for more troops, present to the zeal which now animates the public mind when it sees that the Administration, however tardily, has been compelled to do New York Evening Post, which has been one of the most severe and unkind ceasors upon the McClellan policy, now gives as the fit answer to Gen. Grant:

It is this, that if it takes every man in the ountry, all will go to sustain him there and to beat and destroy the enemy. Grant has set his strong, imperturbable face; he will not give way; and he must be supported, strength-ened, reinforced, now and all the time, until he has broken down the foe and gained the victory. He who thinks now of defeat or retreat is not worthy of the name of American. There is no issue possible for us out of this contest in Virginia but victory entire victory. If the nation which is at the back of the Army of the Potomac could suf-fer that army to be repulsed, to be forced into retreat, to recross the Rapid Ann foiled or beaten, then that nation would deserve and eive the brand of cowardice and impotence. Whatever Gen. Grant wants, be it men or

Whatever Gen. Grant wants, be it men or supplies, he must have, no matter what stands in the way. If the army needs food, it must have it if another army is sent to carry it down to Grant's camps. If it needs men to replace its losses, let the call come—men will not be wanting. If to succeed in this struggle it is necessary to crowd the whole serea of Virginia between Washington and Spottsylvania with men, it must be done. Call upon the people in time; call at once if there is the remotest possibility that Grant will need more men or more supplies than are will need more men or more supplies than are now in Washington. Leave nothing to chance; for a day, even an hour of delay, a difference of ten, or five, or two thousand mer, more or less, may make to us the differnce between repulse and complete, entire

Who doubts for a moment, that, if Gan. Me-Clellan had been thus heartily supported, he could have suppressed the rebellion in the burned by Roddy's command, and sixty Fed-East, as Grant reopened the Mississippi, during eral soldiers taken prisoners.

last year? In our supreme joy and satisfac tion at the knowledge that wisdom has at length been infused into our councils, and that the extreme radicals are now as clamorous as the conservatives always have been for sending the entire strength of the nation to back our armies, we will not refer to those reflections which the conduct of the radicals now in reference to the energetic Grant and their persistent efforts to embarrass McClellan when n command must naturally suggest. will rather join the universal acclaim and demand that nothing shall be left to chance, and that new reinforcements shall be sent to the Army of the Potomac in such overwhelming numbers that the rebels under Lee will quail before it, and Grant be enabled to proclaim, before the summer has far advanced, that the military power of the rebellion has been crushed, and the government has it in its power to resume the enforcement of the laws and sustain the inviolability of the constitution. where they have for more than three years been contemned and insulted.

The plan of the campaign and the sans vision of its details undoubtedly belong to Gen. Grant; but he has had, at every stage of its execution, the zealous, vigorous, and ef-fective support of the supreme authorities at Washington. President Lincoln has done everything in his power to insure success; and etary Stanton has, in the same manner, devoted all the energy and impulsive enthusiasm of his nature to the prompt supply of everything essential to the perfect execution of the plans and purposes of the Lientenant-General.—New York Times.

We hope this is true. We do not doubt that t is; for Mr. Lincoln now undoubtedly considers his personal aspirations in greater danger from the defeat of our arms than from the victor on the field. And in this opinion his Secretary doubtless shares.

But such has not always been the case. It reeminently was not the case when Mr. Lincoln and his Secretary turned upon the Army of the Potomac that cold shoulder whose reezing touch the heroic commander acknowledged in this memerable letter to the Secre-

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE POTOMAC VAGE'S STATION June 28 1862 12 20 A I now know the whole history of the day. a this side of the river, the right bank, we lsed several strong attacks; on the left nk our men did all that men could dohat soldiers could accomplish-but they we overwhelmed by vastly superior num after I had brought my last reserves into ac-tion. The loss on both sides is terrible. I believe it will prove to be the most desperate battle of the war. The sad remnants of my men behave as men-those battalions wh ought most bravely, and suffered most, are still in the best order. My regulars were superi; and I count upon what are left to turn another battle in company with their gall comrades of the volunteers. Had I (20 00 twenty-thousand, or even (10,000) ten thou sand, fresh troops to use to-morrow, I could take Richmond; but I have not a man in reserve, and shall be glad to cover my retreat, and save the material and personnel of the army.

If we have lost the day, we have yet pr

served our honor, and no one need blush for the Army of the Potomac. I have lost this battle because my force was too small. I again repeat that I am not responsible for this, and I say it with the earnestness of a general who feels in his heart the loss of every brave man who has been needlessly sacrificed day. I still hope to retrieve our fortunes. ut, to do this, the Government must view th atter in the same earnest light You must send me very large reinforcements, and send them at once.

I shall draw back to this side of the Chickshominy, and think I can withdraw all our

material. Please understand that in this had tle we have lost nothing but men, and thos e best we have. n addition to what I have already said, I y wish to say to the President that I think is wrong in regarding me as ungen when I said that my force was too weak. rely reiterated a truth which to-day he been too plainly proved. If, at this instant, could dispose of (10,000) ten thousand fresh nen, I could gain the victory to-morrow. I know that a few thousand more men would have changed this battle from a defeat

I feel too earnestly to-night, I have seen otherwise than that the Government has not

to a victory; as it is, the Gove

not, and cannot, hold me respo

sustained this army. If you do not do so now, the game is lost.

If I save this army now, I tell you plainly that I owe no thanks to you, or to any other persons in Washington. You have done your best to sacrifice this rmy.

G. B. McCLELLAN, army. Major General
Major General
Such a letter for the stanton, Sec y of War.

bled to execute military plans without the in- McClellan is in itself enough to damn this men were forwarded to Nashville, four to terference of stupid civilians and the par- Administration to eternal infamy. In its Lexington, and four to Cincinnati. consuming light the frail and gossamery eulogium of the Times disappears like flax that is burnt with fire. And no eulogium of a firmer texture would fare any better. Well do the friends of Mr. Chase declare,

hat, if Mr. Lincoln had adhered vigorously to the conservative policy, he "might los since have ended the rebellion." If for the sake of his country he had stood by General McClellan as for his own sake he is standing by General Grant, the war would now be ended, the States would be in their places under the Constitution, the Union would be restored, the merry sorgs of peace would be rescunding through all this rair land, and the nation, resuming its high career of prosperity and of grandeur, would be hailed once more and with deepening admiration as the Model Republic of the world. The indefinite postponement of these glorious results, if not the extinction of their possibility, together with rivers of blood and mountains of treasure, is the sacrifice we have already laid on the altar of Mr. Lincoln's ambition. And his champions would persuade us in November to lay on the same altar whatever else of liberty and of hope remains to us as a people. Such is the object of the insin-

nating plaudits with which the Times deals n the extract above-quoted. But the effort is vain. The object will not e attained. It will not be so much as promoted by such weak inventions as this. The truth might as well be looked in the face by Mr. Lincoln's partisans and by Mr. Lincoln himself. He has lost the confidence of the nation. He has lost the confidence of the bulk of his own party. He cannot be renominated by fair means. He cannot be re-elected

News from Natchez as late as May 12th is to the effect that "rebel reports were in circulation that Port Hudson had been captured, and the non-arrival of boats from New Orleans since Monday tended to strengthen the probability, but the arrival of the Grey McClellan to the War Department from the Eagle, Captain McDougal, this morning put the matter at rest. Detentions were caused on the lower river. It is known that Polk has detached ten thousand of the fifteen thousand men in Mobile lately to operate on the ustice to the Army of the Potomac. The river. The steamer Cubs, which started to go up Red river, and was turned back at Black river, arrived this morning, and reports a battery of nine guns at Snaggy Point. No boats have ceme by for several days. The gunboats below and land force above were expected to capture it and reopen the river. Red river is reported rising a little.'

There never was," says the Owensho o Monitor, in publishing the proceedings of a Union Democratic meeting in the county of Daviess, "more unity among the people of Daviess county than exists at this time. Probably there are not fifty men in the county of Daviess who honor the abolition, policy that now prevails, and the same, doubtless, is true of the entire State. The meeting adopted a resolution favoring the nomination of Gen. Geo. B. McClellan for President." Our contemporary is right. The same is emphatical ly true of the entire State. Withdraw th mere patronage of the Administration from Kentucky, and the abolition party would have but a handful of followers in the whole State. It has but two or three handfuls, as it is.

Three hundred and eighty-eight Conmen's army, will be forwarded to Camo Mor ton to-day. Also, to-day will be forwarded from the Military Prison fifteen rebel officers, to be assigned quarters at Johnson's Island.

The Nashville Press learns that the fire railroad bridge this side of Huntaville was

A DIFFERENCE OF OPINION -A Republican urnal in the city of New York says: The country may rely, with unfalteri trust, upon the supreme devotion of the Presi-dent to the defence of the Government and the suppression of the rebellion. He henever, in a single instance, given the slight ground for the imputation of being governed by personal ambition, or by any other motive than devotion to the public good. A Republican journal in the city of Washington says: The President has thought of nothing else than his own re-election for the last three years, and very naturally talks of little else years, and very naturally taiks of little else to those who call upon him at the White House. But if he ever ought to have dismissed that topic from his mind, it was upon the occasion of his recent visit to Bultimore to open a fair for the charitable object of the Santary Commission. There, if anywhere, selfishness and egotism should, for the moment, have been laid aside, but this Presidential Homer of ours never shows.

dential Homer of ours never sleeps. Mr. Lincoln made, as was expected, a "little-psecth," in which there is not one word about the fair, or the objects of it. Both of these journals, as we have in timated are Mr. Lincoln's political friends, though the one queted last is evidently his personal foe. so far at least as to oppose his aspirations for the Baltimore nomination. Between the Republican dectors who shall decide?.

We think Mr. Lincoln himself might decide ery judiciously on the principle andounced by the Clown in "Twelfth Night, on What YOU WILL:" Duke. I know thee well; how dost thou m good fel-

w? Ulewn. Truly, sir, the better for raffees, and the orse for my triends.

Duke. Just the contrary the cetter for thy friends.
Ch.wn. No, sir, worse.

Ch.wn. Marry sir, they praise me, and make a aze

me: now my foes the me planny I am an ass; so

as of my foes, sir, I profit m the knowledge of my
li; and by my irrends I am abused.

But Mr. Lincoln will hardly decide the question on this principle. He is in wisdom no match for Shakspeare's fool.

The Senate at Washington is overauling General Banks. "Poor General Banks!" exclaims a Washington correspondent. "His career in the Southwest was un der discussion in the Senate yesterday, and ots of strange things acknowledged, and damaging assertions made. Senator Lane, of Kansas, spoke of great mismanagement some where in the Southwest. Senator Wilson was compelled to plead against the personal attacks made upon Banks by Republicans. Senator Doolittle said the President and Gen eral Grant must have sanctioned the operations in Arkansas; and another Republican Senator declared it as his opinion that the whole movement in the Southwest was for picking up cotton." If we may be allowed to mingle in this family quarrel, which indeed nvolves very precious interests of the nation, we will express the opinion that the rock on which General Banks split was "reconstruction" rather than "cot ton." He appears to have been so engrossed constructing an abolition State out of Louisiana that he paid little or no heed to the proper duties of his position as the commander of an army. No man engaged in drawing up and superintending the execution of such terminable orders as the columns of the New Orleans journals have been groaning under for the last six months could have much time for anything else. Banks has fairly run reconstruction into the ground.

REBEL GUERILLAS AT WORK -The Wheelng latelligencer learns from Mr. Rollyson, ex-Senator from Braxton county, that the rebel Capt. Chewing is doing a very lively guerilla business in that county. The other lay he came into Bulltown with sixteen men and burned the buildings inside the fortifications at that place. There were none of our regular troops there at the time. A man by the name of Cright, who belonged to the State troops, was killed, and another Union man was wounded. After hurning the buildings, Chewing again dodged into the woods, taking with him quite a number of horses.

BARRACKS NEWS .- The receipts at the bar racks yesterday were larger than usual. One undred and fourteen stragglers and recruits ere received from Cincinnati. Forty hale cruits, en route for the front, arrived from Philadelphia. Twenty-five deserters were reported under guard as hailing from Cairo. seven from Lexington, six from Indianapolis, and five from Cincinnati. The transfers during the day were seventeen prisoners to

It is said that Gen. Banks's army has been reinforced. It would be well if his military ability and discretion could be reinforced. We think that the most advantageous reinforcement to his army would be the appointment of another commanding officer.

The Chattanooga Gazette learns that some rebel citizens captured a negro picket while on duty some distance from the squad to which he belenged on Thursday, and hung him. This occurred north of Stevenson, Ala.

In Hickman, the other day, a rebel was slapped in the mouth for insulting a Union man. The rebel thought that from hand to mouth wasn't a pleasant way of living. The time has come when our currency

can be sustained only by bullet and bayone: briskly plied on the battle-field. Some of our Generals who are said to

have a great deal of "dash" about them, show it only by "dashing" their lemonade. The abolition papers seem to think

hat our colored troops are an army of black and yellow lions. The Secretary of the Treasury has is-

ned the following important circular, addres: ed to a bank president in New York, in reference to the interest-bearing legal tenders, the first instalment of interest on which falls due

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, May 9, 1864. Siz: On the 1st of June next the first semi-annual coupons of the five per cent two-year Treasury notes become due and payable. With a view to the convenience of the public, the National Banks designated as depositaries are authorized to detach the compons, as required by the regulations, and to redeem them at maturity. The law provides no compensation for this service. The Secretary, however, relies upon the readiness of those connected with the Department to extend this facility to the public, and thus contribute to the credit of the Government.

For your guidance in the premises you will please observe the following rule.

No coupon is to be redeemed or recognized. With a view to the con-

No coupon is to be redeemed or recognized to less detached from the note to which it lelongs by you, or in your presence or in the presence of one of your officers, and the increase is to be computed from the date stampupon the coupon, and not from the date of the note. Very respectfully, S. P. CHASE,

Secretary of the Treasury.

WASHINGTON, May 19-11:20 P. M. MASHNOTON, May 19—11:20 P. M.
Advices from headquarters state that the
battle had not been renewed up to 10 o'clock
this merning. The latest edition of this evening's Republican has the following, but up
to this date there is no official confirmation.
The most reliable information from the
front to-day is, that Grant succeeded yesterday in nearly turning the whole of Lee's
right. This was done more by the sudden
movement of bodies of troops to completely. ement of bodies of troops to compl orprise Lee than by actual lighting, except the stillery, which was used only for the arpece of making a feint. While the strate-ty of the work was going on it was a queson whether the positions of the armies we of changed this morning, in consequence a successful operations of a portion of Grant as successful operations of a portion of Grant fights to-day, he may yesterday. If Grant fights to-day, he are army as strong in numbers as when it essed the Rapid Ann, and relatively much

strorger. NEW YORE, May 20. The Herald's correspondence dated Key Vest, May 12, announces the capture of Tam-s, Florida, on the 4th. On nearing the town our troops charged on the double quick, sur-prising the inhabitants, and finding that the tel troops had left the day before to rein-ree Lee's army. Forty pr soners and a ckade-runner were captured, and the forti

KINGSTON, GA., May 20. Kineston, GA., May 20.
We are now in possession of Rome, Kingston, and Cossville, with the line of the Stowah. Since we have left Resaca we have had many skirnishes with the rear guard of the rebel army, in which we have always had the

CINCINNATI, May 20. Sam Medary, editor of the Colum was arrested at Columbus this morning by the United States Marshal and brought to this

On the night of the 12th, the 14th corps be gas to pour through Snake Creek Gap, which was fortified by a heavy line of rifle-pits, and occupied by Dodge's Division of the 16th corps, Logan's 15th army corps, and Hook-Re's 20th. On the morning of the 18th, the a. On the morning of the 13th, the was sounded, and Gen. Kilpatrick, his division of cavalry, moved out on eaca road to its junction with the main a road, near which the General was am-

ft, followed the cavalry, and forme of battle, after passing Dalton road, forward against the Gap, through which per road leads to Resaca. Our skircarcely emerged from the woods els opened fiercely with artillery ob to the left of the road. Gen. rdered forward a battery, and after hour's vigorous work silenced the is, and ordered forward the line. The ers of Gen, Wood's brigade advanced ing the enemy amid the cheers of and ascended Bald Knob. The hurrying after, ascended the to the summit a section of the ttery, which opened on the enerebels, from two splendid forts ulted in the wounding of a fer

th corps, went into the action at half-o'clock, and fought manfally until ck, pushing the enemy to his main osing one hundred and three men d wounded. This day's fighting rea the occupation of the ridge facing resists in front of Resaca. Our line i direction at the terminus of this and ran in a northwesterly direction. ng of the 7th, the 14th corps, John-e right of the 14th, moved out on alton road, veered to the right, and enthe woods, and, after a fierce little conbined on Hooker's right. Baird moved
nultaneously and joined Johnson's lef'.,
on the right of Schofield, moved forat 1:30 P. M., and, supported by Turbrigade, descended the ridge occupied
line of battle, and crossed a narrow
nd assaulted a strong point of the eneworks on a ridge of equal attitude. rks on a ridge of equal attitude, ing almost parallel with our line. ning almost parallel with our line.

to demonstrate in favor of the ascolumn, left the first and charged
base of the ridge into the open field.

ubborn grapple we lost heavily, but
rebels to their works. In the charge
J. McDowell, of the 15th Ketncky,
d. The assault by Judah and Turone of the grandest spectacles I ev... The lava of bullets that rolled
summit, intermingled with grape
nister, did dreadful havoe in our
but, notwithstanding, our troops but, notwithstanding, our troops not an instant. A half-hour's des-ringgle demonstrated the futility of t to scale the works, and our forces to the main line. The rebels began on the extreme left, held by Stanley. cents were asked for, and Hooker, ams's division, burried to his support, cupied Round Hill. The rebels under saulted in superior force and push dily back. Our troops opposed al noce possible under the circumtwo ridges, on a small kooll, was he old Simonson battery. The rebeig sk, but the battery succeeded in re-them. Hooker comes down the on double-quick, enters the fight the enemy, and reoccupies the ground ch Stanley was driven. On the left, clock P. M., Generals Morgan L. do Osterhaus, of Logan's corps, with de each, the former on the right, and on the left, charged from the ridge Logan on the 13th, across the rolling

ogan on the 1stn, across the rolling ard Reseas, and drose the enemy stline of rifle-pits. le, reinforced, charged back, and the most bloody character con-lask, our forces holding the rifleautil dusk, our forces holding the rifle-At ten - clock striight the enemy made fic night attack, but was handsomely ed with heavy loss. On the 16th the noder Hooker, was ordered to assault nemy's right, which was evidently the the whole position. Brig.-Gen. Ward's the was the assaulting column, and, after ng a loss of three hundred and eighty-nen, took a hill keld by a rebel brigade untry and four guns. The fighting here never surpassed for dashing gallantry, he brigsee was highly complimented r surpassed for brigade was highly complimented brigade was hi by every general was wo lso engaged in a terrific conflict,

ight, between twelve and one o'clock, PHILADELPHIA, May 18. the Bulletin from Washington al Wadsworth's body has arrived,

be taken North to-morrow. much decomposed to embalm. graphic messenger, employed in Pe-who has just escaped, informs me ard has been reinforced by Rann, and the rebels were crowding rision, and the rebels were crowding ose into Richmond by way of Gocersless into Richmond by way of Gocersless in the states that there are clade at Richmond, and that there is batteries on the James river from it to Drury Bluff. He believes that are making every effort to put their in Lee's army sgainst Grant. He prevailing opinion in the country Richmond is, tast, if they can bold alduring the campaign, the war will during the campaign, the war will insated; consequently every effort is to its defence. The robels have great ice in the generalship of Lee, and ex-belief that the works around Rich-rould have fallen a week since with

NEW YORK, May 18. early hour Wednesday morning t proclamation, signed by the Pre s delivered in manuscript to es of the morning papers of this n of the Executive Committee ted Press, and with the approv ne, Express, World, Times, and Association will pay a reward and dollars for such evidence as the conviction of the author of med fraudulent december. D. H. CRAIG, Gen. Agent.

WASHINGTON, May 18. es no doubt that the rebels are sendforcements from the South to Both armies are actively preweather is good for military opera-

The Richmond Examiner says: The enemy have concentrated in Virginia. If beaten here, he is besten everywhere. If he wins bere, he wins everything. The war and the Confederacy might continue, but if Virginia is lost, the present Confederate organization will not possibly survive. Heaven and earth now call on the Government to bring up all the troops at its command.

Proceeding Creek May 14. reported that an order will be issued at for a draft for 300,000 men. The ked for the draft is the 1st of July. prisoners captured by Gen. Grant have North by steamers.

New York, May 18. une special, dated headquarters 17th, e enemy still hold his line northtsylvania Court-house. The fa!

rations to our men is kept up, and il be no delay on that account. nridge's, and other rebel forces, have ed Lee, but are kept busy guarding via FORTRESS MONROE, 16. This morning at daylight Gen. Dunham's rigade charged on the enemy's outer works Proctor's creek, and soon succeeded in carrying the entire line section by section. At 10 A. M. several of our batteries opened on the enemy, who had fallen back into a tier of heavy earthworks, which are next to Darling. The enemy replied briefly until 2 P. M., when our batteries, aided by our sharpshooters, succeed in silencing the anemyis guns. Our batteries one correspondent with Sigel t Sigle's loss was 600, and that of the Tribune's correspondent at Bu'ler's eed in silencing the enemy's guns. Our bat-eries continued to storm their works until

narters says: On Friday, to an inquiry den. Butler, Admiral Lee gave as the for the delay of the fleet in co-operating o, owing to the shoal water in the Trent che, the draught of the Monitors, and the l torpedo, it would be very difficult, if impracticable at present, to get up as high in. Hawlett's farm. The rebels occupied left bank of the James river, and inter-d with his moreonets. with his movements. Subsequently, rer, the Admiral advanced with the intion of going as far as possible.

buring the past three months about sixty
ess of cannon, 10 and 15-inch rified acre

both-bore, have arrived in Jersey City for
defence of New York harbor. This more-

ve more arrived, and will be mounted at ght on the 17th, says: Grant's reinments amount to 30 000. The indica io 8

the terms of the state of the state of the state carairy, discovered three insulated telraph wires this morning near the mouth of ingeland Creek, leading to three torpedoes the James river.

The rebel prisoners just captured say that the enemy have lost more killed than wounded in the late battles. i in the late battles.

About noon to-day, the enemy came out of leir works and attacked General Hickman. be fight was with musketry, and lasted till flom of troops to check Grant, and will st every inch. ness most of the time, but the enemy's guns whe fortifications are kept silenced. At nine o'clock last evening, the rebels at-empted to advance on our lines on the Peters

vices from Little Rock report Price re-ing in the direction of Camd n. e rebels admit a loss of 2,000 in the fight teele on Sabine river. Among their tre Generals Scurry and Randall, Wall, of Texas, wounded. Wall, of Texas, wounded, guerillas captured a number of cotton between the Arkansas and Wachita There is no forage in that secnotry.

lowing additional items are gleaned

papers of the 12th: Don Manual

rom Brownsville on the 26th ult, and was neediately arrested by General Herron, and wered to the Mexican authorities at Mata-ras, with a request that he be not allowed ecross the river, as he had been alling the mies of the United States. He was shot be 27th as traitor to Mexican the 27th as a traitor to Mexico.

in passing a column between Heckman's ght and the river, and then, taking him in per front and rear, crushed him between their columns, and, for the time, created some con-

Heckman made a gallant fight as long as he

betwithin made a gatant ugit as long as ne-ould, but the enemy came upon him so sul-euly, and in such overwhelming numbers at successful resistance was quite impossi-ie; in the darkness and confusion some of he brigade were captured. After this opera-on, having forced back the right, a heavy

ack was made on the entire line of the 18th ps, with feints along the 18th line, and the tire right was forced back some distance. After several hours of most severe and san-

nary struggles the battle raged with fury

il nearly twelve o'clock, the rebels throw nth hearly there's clock, the resets throw-eg heavy masses upon our lines and finally oreing us back nearly a quarter of a mile. Our men fought subbornly, with few ex-eptions, and resisted every step, and repeat-dly checked the rebel advance with terrible

ughter, but not without some loss on our

The enemy numbered not less than 15 0001

massed his forces on the 10th corps to drive it

mack. They first burled their column upon Tur-

on's brigade, on the right of Turner's divi-

n, advancing as if on parade, and not firing

a single shot, but waiting until they had reached a good distance, and in effective eange, the brigade poured into their lines such a terrific fire that the line melted away and

After vainly endeavoring to advance they

e. Again did they receive a terrible fire, but

erry's division. They came up in the same teady and confident manner, but were re-

red by a more rapid and equally deadly

ire than that they were treated to by Turner, and they broke and run to the woods, accelerated in their flight by the music of bullets

about them.

They were determined however to break

our line and force it from the position, cost what it would, and again formed and strength-

what it would, and again formed and strength-ened by re-enforcements, charged again, and after ten minutes hot work they were disas-trously repulsed and driven back at all points. This ended any serious effort on their part to force our position, and leaving their dead and wounded, to the number of one thousand,

on the field before our line, they again massed upon General Smith's front, and attacked his left. Glimore immediately ordered General Turner to attack the enemy on the flank, and

ordered Terry to support him. Turner's at-tack had bardly commenced before Gilmore

of May 16th says that Builer received a Rich-mond paper of the 16th which acknowledges

hat Lee met with a defeat on Thursday, and

BERMUDA HUNDRED, May 16.

FORTRESS MONROE, May 17.

PROCTOR'S CREEK, May 14,)

sense continued to storm their works until sundown, and then retired for the night. Our entire loss for the day will not exceed 150 killed and wounded. At 4 o'clock P. M. a shot from one of our batteries expleded a magazine in the outer works of Darling, causing great cheering along our lines.

A gunboat, apparently carrying two guns, came down James river this morning opposite Fort Darling and threw several shells into our cavalry on the banks of the river, and then

teamed back.
Lieutenant-Colonel Pond, of the 1st United

ur o'clock, when they were driven back to

Sharpshooters are engaged along the whole

rg turnpike, and, after a short engagement,

Everything is working finely. Gea. Batler

ney were driven back to their works

eir works.

ack, following her up. He

rdered by Butler to retire and strength

ements, and making a stand in

designing, no doubt, one more desperate at tempt to break our lines and get through t WASHINGTON, May 18. Washington, May 18.
Although this morning there was no official romulgation of the fact of a draf, it is condently asserted by leading Congrassional iends of the Administration that it has been termined upon to call out 300,000 more

recoccupation of our old positions of yeste ay morning, and it was here, upon our exthe struggle has been kept up, with more or less severity, up to noon to-day. Our troops were advanced to within very close range of their earthworks, when a mur-New YORK, May 19.

The Herald's correspondent with Butler gives a detailed account of Beauregard's concentrated attack on our forces at Palmer's Creek on the 16th. The entire rebel lines opened with shells, which were poured upon our position in showers. A dense fog enveloped the country at the time, and both forces were wrapped in a misty veil. This was the ous artillery fire was opened on us, o asioning us considerable loss, but our own uns soon got into position, and, under cover f their fire, we charged and took their first ne of rife-pits, capturing a considerable umber of prisoners and several of their guas. At the present writing there is a cessation of ring along the lines, and the indications are tere wrapped in a misty veil. This was the ondition of affairs, when the rebels, massing heir troops, took our right, under Heckman, nveloped its flank, and took it in reverse. that there will be no fighting before evening that there will be no fighting before evening or to morrow. It is estimated that the rebel less is greater than ours, notwithstanding the advantage of their artillery upon us. The Vermont heavy artillery, just arrived, was in this fight, and is highly complimented. It is stated that the decisive battle is not unlikely to be fought here, and that within a tew days at furthest. hveloped its habs, and took it in reverse, the first blow was dealt with terrific force, leneral Heckman's brigade, of the 18th corps, olding the right, was doubled up and forced ck on the next vagasion. Our men did rown into some confusion. Our men did of observe the rebels until they had succeed-of observe the rebels until they had succeed-

few days at furthest. Washington, May 19.

our supplies.

This move of the foe of coure occasioned

Mr. Dawes, of Massachusetts, made a per-onal explanation, saying that Lane, of Mis-ouri, had, during the discussion on the con-ested election case, applied to him the most ffensive language, and had inserted in a foote that he was a liar and a dirty dog. ared that he had never made any opuguing any one's honor or motives.

Mr. Lane replied that he had, at the instance
a friend, omitted the foot-note, but no apo!gy, he thought, was necessary. He was jus-ified in making the remarks he did, as he ensidered that his bonor had been impugued.
Mr. Mallory also made a personal explanaiop, charging that Mr. Julian had forged and
eused to be published a colloquy between

used to be published a colloquy between emselves, which never appeared. Mr. Julian denied that he had altered the mr. Julian denied that he had altered the ubstance, but the phraseology.

Mr. Mallory replied that the charge was a orgery, which Julian emphatically protounced false; which was retorted to by Mr.
Mallory. Much confusion prevailed for a Mr. Mallory, in further response, said that

d pushed into the murderous fire with a klessness and steadiness rarely seen. In a attack on our right we lost a gun or two, Mr. Julian had added this of the party's notes toward forgery in the colloquy. Mr. Julian called on Messrs. Long, Driggs, and Stevens, who said they heard Mr. Julian and it is said some light pieces, how many it is difficult to ascertain; probably four will cover the loss of light pieces.

Finally, after forcing the 18th corps back from its position and regaining a portion of the first line of entrenchments, the enemy presend his forces on the 16th corps to direct the corps. say, or substantially the language charged, if Mr. Mallory chose to make himself a blackkuard and a ruffian he could not help it.

Mr. Mallory made some further remarks,
and called on Messrs. Kernan, B.ldwin, Griswold, and Bliss, who said they were sitting ner's division, which held the right of the corps line joining the 18th corps. They form-ed in a beautiful manner, and moved on Barnear Mr. Julian, and did not hear the latter say that some of Mr. Mallory's blood flowed n the veins of mulattoes who have emigrated

of the North,
Mr. Julian called on Messrs. Orth and Denning, who gave as their impression that Mr. Julian made use of the language, and insisted that he had proven that he did say that nulsities had come to the North with the blood of Mallory and other leaders of the Democratic party in their weins.

The controversy here ended, and the House resumed the consideration of the joint resofied with terrible loss to the woods in their rear. The volleys were continuous and heavy as musketry of brigade could well be and such as nothing could stand against. The rebels were scattered like chaff and broke for the woods in disorganized mass under their friendly cover. After great exertion a line of attack was again formed, and again the brigade advanced in splendid style against our line. tion relative to the reciprocity treaty.

All is quiet with our army to-day. The object of the demonstration on Fort Darling was merely to draw off as many of Lee's troops as possible, and also to attract the attention of all the rebel forces in and about Richmond, to enable Gen. Kau'tz to destroy the communications south of Richmond. On BERMUDA HUNDRED, May 18. e communications south of Richmond. On e 16th the rebels came out of their entrenchnent and earthworks in front of Fort Dar-ing at daylight, having been heavily rein-orced by Lougstreet's corps, and made three dvances, all of which were promptly reulsed by our men. The enemy lost in these harges from 1,000 to 1,500 men, while our

Again did they receive a terrible fire, but they pushed steadily on until one-fourth of them were laid killed or wounded on the field, when they broke and rushed quickly to the cover of the woods. Our boys gave them a hearty cheer, and sent a volley after them, which told on them. After being twice repulsed at this point, they moved further to our left and hurried a column upon Col. Hawley's brigade of Gen. Terry's division. They came up in the same s was very slight. Gen. Butter having learned that Beaure-rg was beavily reinforced by Longstreet's rps, and also ascertained by the rebel papers d rebel sources that a bridge over the Ap comattox river, and several miles of the Dan ille Railroad were destroyed, and that dam cks, and embankments of the canal leading to Richmond were also destroyed, decided fall back from before Fort Darling, and

gave orders accordingly.

By Monday evening our army had securely rrived behind our new lines of works, hav-ng retired in perfect order, excepting Hick-near's brigade, which was badly dilorganized, and General Heckman was captured. The rigade formed the extreme right wing, and the enemy attacked this point with great des peration, following them back nearly two
miles with everwhelming numbers, capturing
a large number, and killing and wounding
many. Three of our guns fell into the hands
of the rebels, the horses being killed. The
guns were spiked. At present it is impossible estimate our loss. Stragglers are constant-

doubly exceeds ours, as our men were pro-tected by works. Several of Longstreet's men was co-operating with Beauregard.

Gilmore then drew off his corps and formed to support Smith. Fighting, which had been going on more or less violence along the entire The steamer St. Patrick, from Memphis, passed up for Louisville with 300 bales of cotton for Evansville. The dates are of yesterday going on more or less violence along the entire line now ceased, (half-past two), and preparations made to draw off our forces from the field and return to our entrenchments. Artillery was sent to the rear, except one section, to cover the rear guard.

Ambulances with the wounded and supply trains were despatched to the rear, and finally the entire army fell back, the enemy not purely the entire army fell back, the enemy not purely finally the entire army fell back. The enemy not purely finally the entire army fell back, the enemy not purely finally finally finally for the force of the Yazoo country was evacuated by our forces last ruling. The future movements of General The same correspondent says of Gen. Kautz's raid on the Richmond and Danville road that oring. The future movements of General McArthur are unknown.

General Banks has been ordered to report at New Orleans.

The officers of the steamer Commercial, he tore up several miles of track, destroyed the rails and ties, and blew up the iron bridge rails and ties, and blew up the iron bringe or the Appomattax river at Mattax Station.

Sheridan's forces had again started on a sid around Richmond on the 15th. The cavity of the steamer Commercial, which arrived at Memphis from Duval's Bluff, report that the rebels have eracted a battery on White river at Suah Bend Cut-off. Survey on White river at Suah Bend Cut-off.

Another Herald's correspondent says: Butler's forces are safely in their entrenchments,
and able to withstand an attack from all the
forces the rebels can bring against them. The
object of Butler in making the advance from
City Point and Bermuda Hundred was to create a diversion in favor of Grant, and was
successful.

The Herald's correspondent

proclamation. Advices from Newbern state that the rebels Advices from Newbern state that the rebets are erforcing the conscription in Beaufort, Hyde, Washington, and Tyrrel counties.

There is a rebel fleet of thirteen barges, with a howitzer and twenty-five men, on Chowan river.

The results of the rebel said series New Years and Chowan river. states that the slaughter was terrific. No par-ticulars known. The paper adds: Jeff Davis received a despatch from Lee which had been The results of the rebel raid against New-

Gen. Kautz's cavalay are now moving on bern were the capture of our fortifications at Evans's Mills, the garrison escaping; the cup-ture of the stockade at Crawlin, with its gar-Roanoke Station, with the intention of de-troying the great iron bridge over Staunton river. It successful, they will return by the way of City Point, and put an end to any ef-forts of the *ebels to repair destroyed bridges on the Petersburg and Weldon roads. of fifty men; and some injury to the cad between Newbern and Morehead ity. The rebels were repulsed by our batries and gunboats at Newberg, and retreated on the 6th. Last evening the rebel ram Richmond came lown the James river and opened fire on our leet. We returned the fire and drove her cack, following her up. Heavy firing has The rebel ram Albemarle had nine men

killed in the fight at the mouth of Romoke river on the 5th, and was so bally injured as to be sent up the river for repairs. WASHINGTON, May 19. Washington, May 19.
The tax bill has just been reported to the senate. The tax on stocks of whiskey on and is stricken out.
The Senate Figure Committee concluded the control of the senate of the sen

peir confirmation and amendment of the ouse tax bill yesterday.
The House Ways and Means Committee has e tariff bill ready. It corresponds with the crease tax bill, and will average about forty The S areays that reinforcements had been assigned to various divisions, and all the ocps seemed anxious for the coming strug-

PHILADELPHIA, May 19. A special to the Evening Telegraph, dated asbing ton the 19th, contains the following: It is reported that advices from the Army the Potomac up to 9 o'clock A. M. have seen received, and show that the 2d corps advanced successfully, turning the enemy's left fank, and capturing fifteen guns and many prisoners. It is rumored that Lee is falling back slowly and has been forced to evanue. back slowly, and has been forced to evacuate bis works. It this be true, his total overthrow will soon be complete.

WAR DEPARTMENT,

WAR DEPARTMENT, WASHINGTON, May 19, 10.15 P. M. Major-General Dix. No official reports of military operations today have been received by this Department from Grant or Butler.

Reports from Sherman's command, dated Reports from Sherman's command, dated Kingston, Georgia, 7 P. M., announce that Sherman reached Kingston and encamped last night. This morning he advanced on the en-emy, who again retreated. The despatch says that while it was being written Hooker's and Howard's guns were hammering at Johnston and the two armies were in plain sight of each other within eight miles of Kingston. Davis's division of the 14th corps is in pos-session of Rome. General Sherman reports the weather fine,

roads good, and the country more open and less mountainous. E. M. STANTON.

Washington, May 19. Washington, May 19.

The following letter has been addressed by the Secretary of Treasury to a bank officer, dated May 14, 1864:

Sir: Your letter of the 13 h, making inquiries in regard to the kind of currency with which 5.20 years 6 per ceat, and three

years 7.30 per cent, are to be redeemed, has been received. It has been the constant usage of the de-The Tribune's Belle Plain correspondent sends the following, dated, Headquarters Army of the Potonne, May 18, 1:30 P. M.:
Since forwarding my first despatch this moraa Rejun, Secretary of Redaurie, arrived ling, the desultery skirmish firing, which com- | porery loan, are payable, and will be redee med

in lawful notes—that is to say in United menced at daybreak, has grown into very considerable of a battle. The enemy, discoving our changes of position last night, and, taking advantage of the same, were found to have massed all their strength on our right, States notes—until after the resumption of specie payments, when they will also doubtess be redeemed in coin, or equivalent notes. The 5-twenty, six and three, payable in twenthe 5-twenty, six and three, payable in twenty years from date, though redeemable after five years, and considered as belonging to the funded or permanent debt; and so also are the twenty-years s xes, into which the three years 7 30 notes e convertible. These bonds, therefore ording to the usage of the Government, ar syable in coin. The three years' 730 no re part of the temporary loan, and will aid in United States notes, unless hole aid in United States notes, unless holders refer conveying to payment.

Very respectfully, S. P. CHASE.

Very respectfully, S. r. Washington, May 19. Washington, May 19.

A despatch from Headquarters Army of the otomac, dated 6 o'clock Wednesday evenng, says the attack on the enemy's right was o have been made at an early hour thi offning, Hancock, supported by the 6:h orps on the right and Burnside on the left, venced against the enemy's works. The rifle pits in front were those which had een abandoned by us, but filled with sharp-hooters, who were soon dislodged and driven through the second line and behind thick and mpenetrable abattis which was of the most remidable character. One xamination it was comed better the test that the second line and the state of the most remidable character. med best not to attempt charging through s b rrier, and the troops fell back in grod er although exposed to a galling fire of ill and canister from both flacks. Our loss considerable, being about five hundred ed and wounded. urnside's corps was partly engaged, and

but set of the above number about one-fourth.
In attack was made by the enemy on the left is the evening where Warren was posted, but if batteries soon drove the enemy back and lenced their guns. All was quiet at 6 o'clock by a president of the set of t his evenior.

LATER-May 19, 6 A. M.-I have just re-LATER—May 19, 6 A. M.—1 nave just re-ceived intelligence that Guinea Station, on the Fredericksburg and Virginia Railroad, was entered by our scouts. They captured the telegraph operator's apparatus at the sta-tion and destroyed a large quantity of sup-

WASHINGTON, May 19-Midnight. The action yesterday at Spottsylvania reculted in success, Grant gaining advantage. Our position is on the enemy's right. This was the object of the attack by Grant. Our the object of the attack by Grant. Our re loss will not exceed 1,000 killed, wound-end missing. No General officers killed or unded up to 10 o'clock to-day. The battle

The position occupied by Lee is a vast intenched camp. Its natural strength has been increased by the erection of fortifications which were built long ago in anticipation of heir need. General Lee manifests no disposition to come out of these defenses, every opportunity has been afforded him to do so, and a change n position of our forces has been made with view to compel him to accept battle beyond his

PHILADELPHIA, May 20. The Evening Bulletin has a letter from an American naval officer, dated Dover, Eag-American naval officer, dated Dover, Eag-land, May 4, stating that the combined Con-federate pirates, including the Alabama, are to make a demonstration on our Northern coast as soon as they can get ready.

The detention of the Rappahannock and non-arrival of the Alabama rostponed it over a month. Information comes from Confeder ate officers through our spies.

Edward A. Pollard, of the Richmond E. Edward A. Pollard, of the Ricemond Examiner, was a passenger in the prize steamer Greyhound when captured; also a woman, reported to be Belle Boyd, but the identity of the latter with the famous spy is doubful. The future dectination of Pollard and this woman will be fixed by the United States.

New York, May 20.

The Hersld's Spotsylvania correspondent of the 17 h says that General Grant had the plans perfected for a crushing attack on Eridsy and Saturday last, but the storm prevents and the present of the ed and the vantage ground was cained by the enemy shifting his position.

It is the subject of merriment that the famous Hampton Legion, the lollowers of chivalry, was repulsed by negro troops of Gen.

Ferrero's command.

NEW YORK, May 20. The Tribune's headquarters' despatch of the 18th says: Important changes of position of the troops and a general advance were made on the evening of the 17th. It is thought the next battle will be on the banks of Anna river. The general health of the wounded is more destribly need.

wonderfully good.

Eight of Mosby's guerillas were captured yesterday loaded with plunder from our dead and wounded. The same correspondent, un-der date of May 18, 1:30 P. M., says the rebels are taking advantage of the change of our position, and massed on our right, but these movements were anticipated. In a charge on their rifle pits, several guns and a num prisoners were captured.

PADUCAH, Ky., May 19.
In the draft for McCracken county, male yesteday, 542 names were drawn, among them were many merchants and business men of Paducah. There was considerable excitement but no disturbance. The lines are closed, to prevent persons county are being drawn to-day.

New York, May 20 says the army left Woodstock on the 15 h and harched eighteen miles to New Market, hught the combined forces of Echols and In-oden, and returned to Strausburg in four

The fight commerced by the 28th Ohio attacking Imboden near Jackson, driving him to New Market, where Echols and Breckin-ridge reinforced the latter. At the same time Sigel partially reinforced us. The rebels charged twice on our troops, the second charge being successful; but on reaching ou cond line they were met by 107 pieces o artillery and a destructive infantry fire, which almost annihilated them. We charged in turn, and drove them back, but our batteries had to cease working to silow our charge on the rebels, who, numbering us two to one, then drove us back, we using five guas. Re-treat then commenced in good order, and, safely across the Shenandoah, the bridge was burned. Our loss was 650 killed, wounded, and missing.

The Times correspondent with Butler says: Butler's campaign up to the close of Monday's severe engagement, ending with a withdrawal from our advanced position to our intrenchal from will be completed to-morrow, the sent at Remynda Hundred and will be completed to-morrow, the Butter's campaign up to the close of Monday's severe engagement, ending with a withdrawal from our advanced position to our intrenchments at Bermuda Hundred, can't be regarded as a defeat. The object aimed at was fully attained, and was decided upon by Butter even if his whole command had to be sacrificed. It was for the purpose of attracting the attention of the rebel torces garrisoning the outer de-fences of Richmond from the movement of Kautz upon the Danville and Richmond Railroad, as, by the breaking of that communica-

tion, every line of travel radiating from Richmond by which Lee could receive supplies for his army would be cut.

This correspondent says that Gen. Hickman was taken prisoner in Monday's fight, while the Herald correspondent details with particular care how he and his command frught. lar care how he and his command fought their way through the enemy's line and reed our forces.

The forger of the recent preclamation pur-orting to have been issued by President Lin-oln, has been arrested, and confesses that he palmed it off on the journals here for gold and stock operations. His name is said to be Heward, a newspaper reporter.

Washington, May 20. Washington, May 20.

Officers and civilians who are constantly coming from the front say the Union troops regard success as a duty, and that they are intent upon revenging the many outrages committed by their vindictive foe.

Although there was no heavy fighting yesterday morning between the two armies in Virginia, it is known that Grant is preparing for the greatest contest of the war. for the greatest contest of the war. said the tax bill in the form given it the Figance Committee of the Senate does meet the entire approbation of Secretary

This evening we have despatches, dated at half-past eight this morning, from Grant. Last evening an effort was made by E well's Last evening an enort was made by Ewell's corps to turn our right. They were promptly repulsed by Birney's division and some of Warren's troops that were on the extreme right. About 300 prisoners fell into our hands besides, many killed and wounded. Our loss was a little over 600 wounded and 150 killed and missing. Grant says that probably our killed and missing are over stated.

Over 25,000 veteran reinforcements have Over 25,000 veteran reinforcements have en forwarded to Gen. Grant.

brought to our hospitals and cared for many of them have died. The rebel loss is estima-Despatches from Sherman, dated Kingston, 10 o'clock last night, state that during the day be had pushed a column beyond that place, in pursuit of Johnston, as far as Cassville. He then was skirmishing in the latter part of the ted at 125 in killed and wounded, bas day with Hardee's corps. The cars were ex-pected to reach Kingston to-day. A hard fight for Atlanta is looked for. No reports have been received from Butler

Gen. Hunter has been placed in command of the Department of West Virginia, includ-ing the Shenandoah Valley. The latest dates from Gen. Canby were from Vicksburg. The Red river was reported to be blockaded by the shore batteries of the enemy at different points, but measures had been taken here which were believed to be adequate for cleaning the river of all such obsta-cles and enable, him to reach Alexandria, where he will take command of the army. It is probable that Secretary Chase will soon issue a three cent fractional note to supply the NASHVILLE, May 20.

Sixty hosrages, who were arrested in Fredericksburg, arrived in the city this morning, and were committed to Old Capital Prison. Gen. Sherman is in possession of Kingston, Rome, Cassville, and the line of Eureka. Our army had heavy skirmishing with the enemy all the way from Resaca. The railroad The following despatch has been received by the Navy Department: and telegraph is repaired to the present posi-tion of our army. The troops are in good condition and spirit. Gideon Wells, Sec'y Navy:

Johnston is believed to be at Atlanta. The prospect is excellent for the most important mander Breese, dated Mouth of Black river, May 15th. He writes as follows:

This morning a bearer of despatches from prospect is excellent for the most important success to our arms.

Five hundred and thirteen Confederate Gen. Banks was received at Fort DeRussy Gen. Banks was received at Fort Dekissy, who says when he left one guibo it was coming over the falls, and it was currently believed that all would get over. He knew nothing more. I have information from reliable sources that the dam has been comprisoners, captured at Resaca, arrived yester-day and to-day; among them are thirteen commissioned officers belonging to Polk's, Hardee's, and Hood's corps. They will be sent North to-morrow.

Hugh Traily, a native of Ray county, Tena. eted, and we may soon expect to hear that

was hung to-day by order of a military commission. He was charged with bushwheeking and murdering Union citizens. Traily was oaptured in White county in December, 1863; he was then guide to General Wheeler. all the iron-clads are over.

The Navy Department has received a communication from the United States bark allen, blockading off Murrell Inlet, reporting ne destruction of valuable salt works. the destruction of valuable sait works. In-formation had been given by contrabands of the location of the works, which were at a place called Cane Pitch, 12 miles from the inlet. Upon seeing the works, an armed crew was sent ashore, who succeeded in de-stroying them and burning the buildings. Extensive arrangements have been made for the extension of the works to double their and was sent to Pikeville to parole wounde Sederals. He betrayed no emotions on the fold, and avowed he died a true rebel so , and was not guilty of shedding innocent NEW YORK, May 21. The Times has the following special deches:
HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE POTOMAC.

A communication has also been received My despatch of ten o'clock yesterday even-ing informed you of the attack made list evening apon the right wing of our line and from Pawnee, which says that an expedition was sent up the St. John's river, Florida, un-der command of General Birner, and had been very successful. They did not, however, meet the enemy, who is supposed to have crossed at Yazoo, on the east side of St. John's. The expedition had not returned to Jackson-ville at last advices. Eight hundred more wounded arrived this

me manner in which the reba

The rebels gave way in confusion, scatter

ing through the woods. The honor of the repulse of the rebels rests exclusively with

Tyler's heavy artillery division, though Bir

nev's division, second corps, and Crawford's

hey feel that diminution of numbers is fully

made up by increase of morale.

The Tribune's special, dated Headquarters,
May 19, 9 P. M., states that communications
are open as usual to-night and supplies still
pouring in for us.

Guinea station was captured last eve-

ning by Talbott's cavalry and is now in our possession. From this point the rebels have

been bringing supplies.

Later.—It is now believed the enemy bring supplies across from the Virginia Central Railroad, distant 20 miles.

New York, May 21.
The Herald has the following, dated Friday,
May 20, 7 A. M.: The losses in the fight last
evening are estimated at between 600 and 700,

and confined mainly to a few regiments. The rebel loss is unknown. In killed and wounded it must have been heavy in proportion to the number engaged.

Their disabled lay quite thick in front of

some parts of our line. Squads of prisoners were coming in till midnight. This morning at daylight two hundred more passed in front of my tent. From 500 to 600 have already been brought in.

There was no firing of consequence during the night, and none at all this morning. The

the night, and none at all this morning. The

ber missing in this corps is less than in any

here some months ago, to overthrow the Goz-

The Commercial's Western Virginia corre-

spondent says that Gen. Crook's command is lowly falling back, after accomplishing most horoughly its objects. He has destroyed a

large amount of supplies, and damaged the East Tennessee railroad beyond repair for full three months. Gen. Jenkins, who was

Gen. Foster was sent out with a force to de-

stroy, if possible, the trains, but the enemy

were met in such strong force the purpose was

The enemy is actively engaged in repairing

he railroad, and have a force from 20,000 to 5,000 with which they not only have to keep

Washington, May 21-9:50 P. M.

open Lee's communication but to contend

Cars are now arriving at Kingston with

move immediately for the Mississipp

A despatch has just been received from

Gen. Canby was at the mouth of Red river

Despatcoes from Gen. Butler, dated 9 o'clock

ast evening, states that he had been fighting ail day, the enemy trying to close in his

BEADORS MILITARY DIVISION MISSISSIPPI,)

mails, and all chaplains, staff officers, and

but who follow an army to pick news for

lished to his army, and you have his authori-

The Senate in executive session to-day con-

Washington, May 21.

press.

ty for publishing it.

of a final victory.

KINGSTON, GA., May 20.

[Signed] E. M. STANTON.

on the 14th, collecting forces to assist Banks

abandoned.

with Butler.

NEW YORK, May 21.

ther. The stragglers are estimated at about

e bels withdrew from their position in our ear under cover of the night. Our old flank

NEW YORK, May 21.

were driven back. It was made by Ewell's whole corps. The enemy left the vicinity of Spottsylvania C. H. about one o'clock yesterday evening and made a detour by Wirt, crossed the Po river, and about five o'clock struck the Fredericksburg road near our right truck the Frederics our road near our right lank, breaking out within three quarters of a mile of the headquarters of Generals Meade and Orant. The only troops we had on the ground at the time were a couple of regiments of Tyler's division of heavy artillery; which were never before under fire.

Tyler had brought up the remainder of his occess and must the replet attack divisors the The subscriptions reported to the Treasury partment to the 10 40 loan were \$1 600,000. Richmond papers of the 19th claim a great story over Sigel at New Market, and say victory over Sigel at New Market, and say they would have captured his army had it not been for our cavalry. According to their ac-count, Sigel ran twenty miles without stop-ping, abandoning his hospitals, burning his trains, &c. These papers state their losses at 29,000 in the battles with the Army of the Potomac, but claim a victory every time. The acknowledge losing 20 guns, but are silents to the number of viciness. rce and met the rebel attack, driving the earmy back into the woods. Here the robols had formed a line of battle. Tyler felt rather appreficative at the work before him, considering the rawness of his troops, but when once silent as to the number of prisoners.
Gen. Meade issued an order, complimenting
Gen. Tyler's division, and Gen. Kitchea's
brigade, for their gallantry in the action
Thursday. airly under fire they showed the utmost of avery. Their loss was quite heavy; more severe than reported by me in my despatch of last night, and will probably reach 1,000 killed

CAIRO, May 22.

Admiral Porter's flag ship arrived at Mound
City, and reports the entire fleet out of Red
River dam, having reached sufficient height
on the 3th to enable them to move. CAIRO, May 22. ney's division, second corps, and Crawford's division, 5th corps, were atterwards sent to his support and formed in line, enabling Tyler to withdraw, after driving them several miles and clearing the valley.

The confusion of the rebels appears to have been very great, a majority of Rhodes's division scattering in the woods. Three hundred and fifty of them were picked up in the woods during the night, and have just been brought in to headquarters. This division of our troops feel immensely tickled at their success. Although their loss has been heavy, they feel that diminution of numbers is fully

on the 8th to enable them to move.

An extensive conflagration occurred recentify at Natch-z, consuming several blocks of the most prominent buildings. It is supposed to be the work of an incendiary.

The steamer Mollie Able, from New Orleans on the 17th, arrived this evening. The 17th and 28th Illinois infantry were on board, en route for Springfield. The 28th has re-enlisted, and the 17th is to be mustered out.

Our forces evacuated Alexandria last week, and moved to Helmsport. A portion of Alexandria was burning when our forces left. Alexandria was burning when our forces left General McPherson, who is seriously itl, was on board. Colonel Mott, of the 149th Obio, and many other officers of rank were killed, and the greater part of our troops were slaughtered, of which there were about five hundred on board the steamer City Belle at the times have securing designation. the time she was captured and burned by the rebels thirty miles below Alexandria in the early part of the month. Fourteen delegates to represent Louisiana in the Baltimore Convention were appointed

through the streets, were insulted by the French. A general quarrel ensued, and weapons were drawn and freely used by both parties. Cortenas's Adjutant-General shot a Frenchman dead during the melee, and another one was arrested. Much excitement prevails, and many French residents were leaving the city. NEW YORK, May 21

New York, May 23.

A Fortress Monroe despatch of the 20th to be Herald states that squads of rebel prisoners continue to arrive in a delapidated condiion, who express hopes that the campaign will be closed soon to prevent their being ex arged. A Herald's correspondent near Spottsylvaia Court House of the 21st says our troops ere moving all night to a new position. his morning the general headquarters were

ovement to the left was resumed this morn-g, and no battle was expected before to-orrow or next day.

Lee is believed to be uneasy in his inbroken up, and nearly the whole army is in motion. Precisely where our next restingplace will be time alone can determine. The
general expectation is we shall have hard
fighting immediately.

Another correspondent says of the fight on
Thursday night, in which the raw heavy artillers exid as hardcornels. On learn where trenched position around Spottsylvania, and may be taking up one further southeast NEW YORK, May 21.
The Times's headquarters' special says the loses to the 5th corps since the movement begen are as follows: Killed 1.240, wounded 11.570, missing 1,120; total 13.930. The number with the corps is this corps. illery acted so handsomely: Our loss was but half the number originally stated. A rebel deserter says their loss was double ours, and deserter says their loss was double ours, and represents the enemy as very much chigrined at not being able to turn our flank. The 9th corps now occupies a position in advance of two lines of works held by the enemy a few 12,000 in the whole army.

Cincinnari, May 21.

Gen. Kilpatrick arrived here this morning.

Sam Medary was arrested on an indistment for alleged conspiracy with parties, arrested days since, so that our progress if slow is a

least sure and steady. NEW YORK, May 21. Private advices from the Army of the Potomac confirm the previous statements that Lee's army is smaller than estimated. having been greatly reduced by the recent battles.

The appointment of Gen. Hunter to the

Western Virginia gives much command of It is now expected that the new tariff bill will be reported to the House by and Means Committee on Monday, A proposition for the final adjour Congress will soon be made fixing the day on the 25th of June.

The order suspending the World and Journal of Commerce has been revoked, and their effices are now open. The papers will be the 25th of June.

The telegraph operators of the Independent line who were sent to Fort Lafayette on Wednesday were this morning taken from the fort to Gen. Dix's headquarters and examined. When affidavits were made by them published as usual on Monday.

The Herald's correspondence from Butler's srmy, dated the 18th, says: Two heavy columns of the enemy being discovered passing down the pike towards Petersburg with trains, Gar. Forter was sent purities. to the effect that they knew no hing of the forged proclamation, they were immediately set at liberty. The soldiers still remain at the office of the Independent Telegraph, and it will be held till further orders.

Another Brooklyn reporter named Mattern bathers overside ignorations. son has been arrested in connection with the authorship of the bogus proclamation. He was employed as an Ames was employed as an Amesburg reporter for aricus papers. He is charged with writing in manifold the copies of the proclamation which Howard had drawn. It is alleged that WASHINGTON, May 21—9:50 P. M.
To Major-General Diz.
Despatches from Sherman state that our forces found in Rome a good deal of provisions and seven fine iron works and machinery. We have secured two good bridges and an excellent ford across the Etowah. e received a draft of the proclamation from owerd with a request to see that copies were elasted at the newspaper. Gives in this city. The rebol privateer Florida sailed from emuda prior to the 15th inst. to cruise, and will probably keep on the track of American

MONDAY, MAY 23, 1864.

We have heretofore endeavored to an swer the queries of our friendly correspondents as to the operations of the draft, payment of commutation, furnishing substitutes, &c., but we seem to have failed in making ourselves explicit, or else our previous articles have been overlooked by our present anxious inquirers. We will therefore restate the essential points. If a person, after being drafted, pays the three bundred dollars commutation, he is exempted under that specific draft, but Incomuch as an impression is affort that the Commanding General has prohibited that mails to and from this army, he takes this method of essuring all officers and men that, not from any subsequent draft that may be ordered. It, instead of paying the commutation, he furnishes a substitute who is accepted, on the contrary, he encourages by all his in-fluence and authority to keep up the most unreserved correspondence with their families and friends wherever they may be. Army, corps, and division commanders should per-tect the arrangements to receive and transit ratis and all charleins, set of offthe principal is exempt for the whole term for which the substitute is mustered into service. and the substitute, when mustered in, is not liable to draft during the period of his accepted service. If a drafted man wants to pay captains of companies should assist the sol-diers in communicating with their families. What the Commanding General does dis-cursge is the maintainance of that class of men who will not take a musket and fight, the commutation or furnish a substitute, he must do so before he reports himself to the Enrolling Board for examination; that is, he cannot take the chance of being exempted for any personal disability, and, failing in that, then fall back on the commutation or substi-

sale, speculating on a species of information which is dangerous to the army and our cause, and who are more used to bolster up idle and worthless officers than to notice the hard-working and meritoricus, whose modestries of the sale THIRTY- FIFTH KENTUCKY AND THE GUERIL-As -A correspondent writing from Russel'ty is generally equal to their courage, and who scorn to seek the cheap flattery of the press.

W. T. SHERMAN, Maj. Gen. ville, Ky., says that Col. E. A. Starling has received a despatch from Captain H. D. Ba-The above circular Gen. Sherman has pubker, co. B, 35th Kentucky Mounted Infantry, whose company is located at Cave City, giving the particulars of a fight near Big Spring. Meade county, with a band of guerillas on A despatch from the headquarters of the A crepater from the hearquariers of the Army of the Potomac says that nothing of importance has occurred. The wounded from the fight of Thursday were sent to Fredericksburg during the day. The loss was beavier than at first supposed, about 1,100, 100 of whom were sent to Washington. A great number of the wounded who were properly to our hospitals and cared for many the 9th inst. The enemy was routed, a rebel Captain by the name of Hinkle, of Morgan's command, being killed, and Lieut. Cunning wounded. Two prisoners, three pistols, and four horses with equipments were captured. Capt. Baker's 4th sergeant, A. P. Kinkade. was wounded, a ball passing through the calf of his leg, and one brushing his side. The shout 450 prisoners who were sent to Washington last night.
Sixty citizens of Fredericksburg have been acrested and will be sent to Washington towounds are not serious, and it is thought that they will heal within four weeks. The Captain says that he has but few horses able for duty. The 35th Kentucky have not been reday to be held as hostages for the sixty of our wounded men taken by them and conveyed mounted since they were mustered into service, and the vast amount of territory over Rebel prisoners continue to be brought which they have scouted during the winter in. Twenty were captured last evening. They give glowing accounts of the rebel commissarat, and say that Gen. Lee feels certain which they have scouted during the winter and spring, and the impossibility of obtaining forage in many places have broken down their horses, and rendered many of them too poor for active service.

firmed the nomination of Col. S. Carroll, of the 8th Ohio, and Captain of the 10.h U. S. infantry, to be Brigadier-General for gallant and distinguished service in the eight days' battles in Wilderness and Spotsylvania. He GUERILLAS ON THE CUMBERLAND .- As the steamer Camelia was passing Palmyra, on the Cumberland, on Thursday, two Ethiopians of family from \$7 50@7 75 3 bbl. James Gaylor, of New York, has been ap-pointed special agent at large of the Postoffile Department, in place of James Holorook, the female persuasion, gayly dressed, stood on the shore hailing the boat. The Captain, however, who is an experienced boatmen, took a survey of the surroundings before landing, unchanged; we quote at 19@22c; standard, powdere WASHINGTON, May 22. and haply discovered about thirty horses tied up in the brush, and at once concluded that Pepper the landing was not a safe one, and proceeded on his way. It was evidently a decoy of guerillas, who purposed capturing and plun-for poor Mediterranean to choice Alabama red, and I have just received a letter from Lt. Oun- dering, perhaps destroying the boat.

The Owensboro' Monitor states that a out ten days since some ten or twelve young men from its neighborhood, attempted the rash act of making their way to the Con federate army, and among them James T Mitchell, a lad of some sixteen or seventeen years of age. On their way thither they en countered the Home Guards of Ohio county about seven miles from Livermore, when skirmish ensued, resulting in the killing of his youth and the capture of Capt. Vickors, Forrest's cavalry, and several other soldies who had a hearing before Captain Grisson nd were remanded to jail in Owenshor The remains of young Mitchell were brough ere and appropriately buried. The blood his youth rests upon these instrumental i he course he was pursuing.

BARRACKS NEWS -The receipts at the bar acks yesterday were two hundred and thiry-five convalescents from various points rty recruits from Detroit, four deserter from Indianapolis, one from Pittsburg, and hree from Detroit. The transfers were two undred and eighty stragglers and recruits t Nashville, fourteen to Cairo, two to Washington, and one to Indianapolis, Twenty, ne prisoners were forwarded to Nashville ander guard, and four to Cairo. Wm. Brown and John Keller, of company B, 73th Pennsylvania volunteers, were received from the Military Prison, to be forwarded to the front and returned to their regiment.

The Danville Tribune says the 4th Kenucky Regiment, which has been stationed at Lexington since it re-enlisted, passed through that town on Tuesday last, under orders for the front. Large additions have been made o its ranks, and it now numbers over nine hundred men. The portion that passed through Danville were superbly mounted, and armed and equipped in the most superior manner. A finer or more soldierly body of men than this regiment do not fight under the starry banner of the Republic. Success attend them.

From Captain Hart, of the steamer St. Patrick, we learn, that, when he passed Hickmar, coming up, about forty guerillas had pos ession of the place. He took on board several refugees opposite the town, who informed him that the cutthroat gentry were not taking private property from the citizens, but the they believed they would fire upon a steamer were one to land at the place. The stores in the town were all closed.

ESCAPE OF PRISONERS FROM FORT MCHENRY During Sunday night, the 15th inst., the following named prisoners effected their escape from Fort McHenry: Eugene Lamar, of the Confederate army, sentenced to be han as a spy; Wm. B Compton, of the Confede as a spy; with D Compton, of the Confeder atte army, sentenced to be hung as a spy Geo. E. Shearar, for various offences against the United States Government, sentenced to 15 years imprisonment and labor; L. W. Dor-sey, awaiting trial for various charges of tre-Son, &c., against the government; and James Gubbios, of the Confederate army, captured near City Point by Gen. Builer's forces, and sent with others to Fort McHenry. All the above parties were in the inner fort, and the mystery is how they escaped from there, and whether they away gores, the hardy of whether they swam across the harbor of walked to town.

Dandruff can be killed by the use o Burnett's Cocoaine, and so can irritation of the scalp. m18 eod3&w1 A neglected Cough, Cold, or Sor

broat, which might be checked by a simple emedy, like "Brown's Brodehinl Troches allowed to progress may terminate so

On Tuesday evening, May 10, by Rev. R. W. TON, youngest daughter of Clayton Miller, Esq., a lof Adair county, Ky.

On the 17th inst., by the Rev. Wm. McKee, at the residence of the bride's father, Majir John Proffen, of Anderson centry, Miss Maggiz Droffen to its. M. Hanvey, of this city.

DIED. On Wednesday, the 17th inst., at hal past twelve P. M., B. H. McCkelov, son of Mrs. Jennie and the late john McVready, aged 5 years, 5 months, and 6 dg. s. On the 18th inst., Mrs. Elizabeth H. Fulton, ag-d Notes of the Female Academy, Georgetown, Ky., on Sun as evening, May 15th, at 10 minutes after 5 o clock f diptheris, Miss Olga. DeBoode, youngest daugh er of Holgar J. C. and Caroline DeBoode. At Flizabethtows, Ky., on the evening of the 1-t est., KATE MULHOLLAND, wife of W. T. Samu-ls. On Saturday morning, the 14th instant, FREDERICK FUENER, son of Henry J. and Adeline B. Lewis, aged

COMMERCIAL.

WEEKLY REVIEW OF THE MARKET OFFICE OF THE LOUISVILLE JOURNAL, SATURDAY, May 21, 1864. nium rates for gold advanced 10 per cen urit g the week. Money remains unchanged at the ame rates-629 per cent. Exchange is very active the same rates. We quote money as follows 74 New York Philadelphia Boston..... 1-10dis.par@1-1) p New York 1-10dis-par@i-10 pt Philadelphila 20. do. Beston do. do. do. settmore 40% dis. 20 per Kentucky Bank notes. 40% dis. 20 per Kentucky Bank notes. 40% dis. 20 per Kentucky Bank notes. 40% dis. 20% dis. 40. do. country, 5% dis. do. do. country, 5% dis. 40% di BANK NOTE LIST.

DEXPRESSLY FOR THE LOUISVILLE JO MESSRS. HUNT, MORTON, & QUIGLEY PAR FUNDS. United States legal tender notes: National Bank Five per cent U. S. Notes. ¼ dis. Lo 2@3 dis. Solvent..... Merch. Bk. Cresc't City Bank..... 60 dis. Bk. of Lou-30 dis. T Union.... Planters'... Bk. of Ten-30 dis. Other Bks. 50@75 dis. 75 dis. N. Carolina... 74 dis. S. Carolina... 74 dis. 1 dis. Alabama 74 dis. 1/4 dis. Georgia 74 dis. ALCOHOL.-There was a steady market during the cent at \$2 50, and 98 \$ cent at \$2 58, 2 \$ cent off to the

APPLES-Green apples are scarce. We quote at \$6@7 for common to choice.

BUTTER—Scarce and in demand. We quote common to good at 30@40c, and prime to choic 43@45c.

Batting—Supply light. Sales at 58@60c.

BEESWAX-Prices unchanged, and beeswax is in demand at 50c.

BARK-The market rules steady at \$13 for chestnut oak, wagon, and \$16 for stack measure.

Bale Rope and Cordage—Market remains quiet ve quote bale rope at 71/2@sc for machine, and 6@64c

for hand-made, Manilla rope at 23@25c, hemp rope at

14c, hemp twine at 25@30c, batting twine at 20c, and baling twine at 15@15%c.

Bacquag-There is little doing in this article, and prices are unchanged. We quote nominally at 13% BEANS-There is a fair demand, and prices remain Brooms—Common saleable at \$2 50@3, fancy at \$2 75 @4 25, and extra Shaker at \$3 75@4 \$8 dozen. Cheese—There was a fair demand during the week,

and prices are unchanged at 15@15½c, for Western Bo serve, 15½@16c for Hamburg, and 1:@17c for English dairy. New Western Reserve is selling at 1sc. Candles—Market active and prices higher, with sales of 13 and 14 oz star at 1946205c, and 14635c for tailow. Cotton Yarns—In fair demand at 50@51@52c, the latter figure for 500, an advance. COAL-Unchanged. Pittsburg selling at 30c B load 3c affoat. Pomeroy selling at 28c 3 bushel. Cooperage.—The demand for barrels and cooperag is moderate, and we quote as follows: Flour barrel at 85c, whiskey at \$1 75, do fron-bound at \$3 00, port tierces \$1 20, ten-gallon kegs \$1 00, do iron-boun \$1 35, five gallon 90c, do iron-bound \$1 10. Barre at 916@10c. P to

Eggs-The market ruled steady during the wes

and sales were made at 16@15.78 doz.

FLOUR-Dull and unchanged. We quote supefine from \$6.25@6.50, extra from \$6.75@7, extr FEATHERS-There is a good demand, and prices r main unchanged at 63c \$ h.
GROCERIES.—Market quiet and lower. We quot coffee nominal at 44@45c. New Orleans brown sugar and granulated, unchanged to 25@25%c. We quote Net Orleans molasses at \$1 08@1 10, and sirups \$1 03@1 2 Pepper 45@46c, Spice 33@40c, Ginger 44@45c, Bice 12@13c, Teas 80c@42.
Grain—The receipts of grain during the week were

\$1 50@1 55 for white Kentucky,

The market for oats was quiet at 90@95c, with very ttle effering.
The market for barley was very quiet, almost not

ing doing in it. We quote nominally at \$1 40 @1 45 ft 1 pring and tall. Rye unchanged. Light sales were made at \$1.20

EASE-We quote brown at 91/2c, rellow at 10/4c GUNNY BAGS-Scarce at 25/227c for new resewed. GINSENG—We quote at \$1 10.

HEND—The demand is light, with very little offer
og, and prices remain unchanged. Kentucky is
bleable at \$1 30@1 35 % ton. A good acticle com

saids higher prices.

Hides—The market rules stead?, with a demand out equal to the offerings. We quote green selted at 10@11c, dry salted at 17@18c, dry flint at 193c, hogskins 40@50c each, and sheepskins \$1 50@2 50. HAY-There was a fair demand during the weel We quote at \$30@31 B ton, and the market rule

steady.
Hors-Remain steady, with a light demand at 25

@28c.
IRON AND STEEL-Firm and unchanged. We Thon AND STEEL-Firm and unchanged. We quote pig from, hot blast at \$70.5%; cold blast at \$70.5 per ton. Sheet from S. C. 12c, C. C. 13c, Juniata 14c. Bar iron S. C. 7%c, C. C. 8%c, Juniata 14c. Bar iron S. C. 7%c, C. C. 8%c, Juniata 11c, Sweet 13c, Fencoin 15c. Horse-shoes 13c, mule shoes 16c, plough slabs 15c, plough plates 16c.

LIME AND CEMENT—Market steady at \$1.50 for lime, and \$2.75 \$2 bbl for hydraulic cement.

LUMERE—Supply of dry lumber very light. There

re fair receipts of green lumber dur weather-be do ne joist and timbers. ocust posts. uno shine LICENICE-Unchanged. Sales of R. R., F. M. Licenter-Unchanged. Sales of E. S., F. M. am: 2, Z. at 396 No., J. C. & Co. selling at 44666.

Lead AND Shot-Market firm; the stock is light.
We quote pig lead at 12c, bar lead at 14c. Shot

following quotations: Soleleather—Oak 51620c, hem-lock at 466-2c, bridle at 54670c, harness 443-5c, skirting at 47648. Calfskins—City \$1 25. and French \$2 2563 B ft. MALT—The market is quiet and steady at \$1 63-201 70 MALF—Ane market is quiet and steady at \$1.63% 170.

MANUFACTUREN TOAGCO—The market has been steady during the week. We quote common to me lium (Bs) at 45660c, black sweet (Bs) at 56665c, and flux 150681 25 号 为. Tennessee ranging at 46675c 署 为. Mackerel—Remain unchanged. No. 1 large \$26; o. 2 large \$16 50; No. 1 medium sellng at \$20 00

LEATHER-The market rules quiet and steady at the

ium \$14 50; No. 3 large \$14 00; No. 3 me m \$11 00 per barrel.

Mill Fred—The market remains unchanged. Brant \$20, shorts at \$22, shipstuffs at \$20,225, and niddlings at \$30 3 ton.
NAILS-Unchanged. We quote neils in lots of 100

NAILS—Unchanged. We quote neils in lots of 100 tegrand upwards as follows: 10d at \$7 00, 8d at \$7 25, 6d at \$7 25, 4d at \$7 25, 4d at \$7 25, 4d at \$9 25. The reali price being \$7 50 for 10d, and corresponding rates for all other sizes.

OILS—Linseed unchanged to \$1 52@1 53. Lard is quiet but firm at \$1 05@1 10. Coal and carbon oils advanced to 63@10c. Benzoine is selling at 33@10c. Interesting oils ranging from 200555. 40c, lubricating oils ranging from 35@55c. POTATOES-Market dull and prices steady, quotable Provisions—The market was active throughout the

week at the same prices We quote mess pork nominal at \$22@31; the stock is light, and none offered in th market. Bulk meats at 11/4@11/sc for shoulders, 11/4 @12c for sides, and 13 for clear sides. Nothing doing in bulk hams. Bacon is selling at 12/sc for in bulk hams. Bacon is selling at 12%c for shoulders, 14c for clear rib sides, and 14%c for clear sides. Plain hams uncanvassed 18@181/2c loose an pecked. Stagg's hams firm at 20\(\)20\(\frac{1}{2}\)6.

Land -Quiet at 13\(\frac{1}{2}\)6 in tierces, and 15\(\frac{1}{2}\)@16c in SALT-Prices unchanged at 50c. The market is fair

wnd the deman i is equal to the supply.

Sona—In go a request at 9%@10c.

Sona—Market steady with sales at 9%c for palm nd 10@10% for German soap, for cash.

SEEDS—1n fair demand. We quots Millet at \$3.50\text{2}

Eungarian grass at \$3.25, Buckwheat \$1.50\text{2}

eans \$3.50\text{64}, Chinere sugar-cane \$4, Flax \$2.60, and emp at \$3 25@3 50 from store.

STARCH-We quote steady at 64/27/4c. DUISVILLE SHOE MARKET - Prices er and fuller assortments in the market than ever ere at this season of the year. We quote as follows:

TALLOW-We quote the market quie at 11@11%c.

DXX. DXXX. (coke) (reofing) ic.

BLOCK TIN. Large pig 65c, small pig 68c per fb. COPPER. Sheeting, 14 oz, 55@56c, copper pitts 65 per h. First quality, Nos. 24 to 27, at 11c per lb. CHARCOAL SHEET IRON. Nos. 18 to 27 at 121/2 per 1b.

Imitation, Nos. 25 to 25, at 25c; genuine, Nos. 9 to 12 Wool-Unchanged, selling in grease at 50,332; washed 75@77c per ib. Window Glass-We quote as follows: \$210 at \$4.50.

10x12 at \$4 80, 10x14 at \$5 10, 10x16 at \$5 40, 10x.0 at \$5 65, 12x18 at \$5 65, 12x20 at \$5 65, WHISKEY.-The demsnd for raw whiskey was moderate throughout the week. In the forepart it declined 5c, and kept steady at that price, when an ad-

clined Sc, and wept steady at that price, when an advance of Sc was sgain established. Sales were made to day at \$1.50 g gallon. There was a good demand for copper whiskoy in the latter part of the week. Sales of Kenton county or per, six months old, were made at \$1.50. Anderson county, two years old, sold at \$2.25 g zallon. Tobacco.—The market remains active, and prices advanced from 264 2 h. Sales during the week 1,915 hhcs, against 1,548 hhds the previous week. Beceipts for the week 230, against 1,50 hhds the previous week. Sales to-day of 328 hhds, as follows: 18 at \$469.95; 45 at \$460.95; 45

Capt. and Pro. Mar. 1st Dis't of Ky.

for the week 2300, against 1,520 hhds the previous week.

Sales to chay of 328 hhds, as follows: 18 at \$604 95: 45 at

\$205 95, 35 at \$606 90, 25 at \$707 90, 19 at \$508 90, 13

at \$609 90, 19 at \$100 107 5. Hat \$1100 117 5, 12 at \$120 1275

d at \$1303 13 70, 10 at \$1404 14 00, at \$1305 157 5, 11 at \$16

@16 75, 14 at \$170 817 75, 11 at \$15

@16 75, 14 at \$170 817 75, 11 at \$15

\$23 25, 5 at \$200 75, 6 at \$210 27, 9 at \$220 275, 5 at \$230 82 275

\$23 25, 5 at \$200 250, 2 at \$250 50, 2 at \$29, 1 (grown in McCracken

**Couply Ky. 15 at 15 at 25 50, 2 at \$25, 1 (grown in McCracken

**Couply Ky. 15 at 10 25 50, 2 at \$25, 1 (grown in McCracken

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**Capt. and Pro. Mar. 15 Dis't of Ky.

**Capt. and Pro. Mar. 15 Dis't of Ky. nty, Ky.) at \$110, 3 of trash at \$3 60@3 70, and 1 of stems at \$2 \$3 100 hs.

Sales at the Louisville Warehouse of 51 hhds as follows: 10 hhds heavy leaf, at \$28, \$28 50, \$30 25, \$18 25, \$22, \$21, \$22 50, \$20 50, \$19, \$21, \$25 25, \$27 75, \$26 50 \$23 50, \$25 25, \$22 50, \$25, \$24, and \$23 50; 15 hhd

leaf, at \$12.22, 16.75, \$11.25, \$12.75, \$15.75, \$15.05, \$17.25, \$16.75, \$10.50, \$17.25, \$16.25, \$10.75, \$10.31, \$17.50, \$17.25, \$10.25, \$10.75, \$10.31, \$11.50, \$17.25, \$10.25 \$6 15@6 60 \$ 100 ths. LOUISVILLE DRY GOODS MARKET.

The following are the net wholesale prices of all the leading styles of domestic dry goods sold in the Louis

3	Philip Allen23 @00	Richmond22 @60
- 1	Coche co25%@10	American22 (200)
,	Pacific	Amoskeag
	Sprague's22 @23½	Arnold's1856000
-	Dunnell's21 (0022	Duchess, B 7 @ 0
1	National2014(a.00	Mouraing 22 @wd
	Constitutional17 @00	Washington19 (400
		HEETINGS.
8		
	Gt. Western0-0 43 @60	Ind. Orchard, C 32 @00
0	Stark4-4 42%@00	Ditto N34%(600)
-	Appleton4-4 42%@00	Ditto BB 27 1/2 (300
- 1	Medford4-4 +0 (@60	Ditto I24 (200
1,	Indian head 3 4 32 @00	Ditto W26 @00
	Ditto .4-4 42 6:00	Pepperell, E
	Cabot, A4-4 42 @00	Ditto R32\2@00
0	Amoskeag4-4 42 @00	Ditto U31 (0.00
9	- Laconia, H4-4 42 @00	Ditto N281/2000
	Salmon Falls 4-4 421/2/2000	Boot Mills, H 27 (6)00
k	Golden Br 4-4 26% (2.00)	Ditto 033 @00
n	Thames R'r4-4 23 @00	Dwight, L
	Perkins, D3-4 27 @00	Bates, D36 @00
d	Globe3-4 32 @60	Portsmouth, P17% den
1	OldDomin's .3-4 32 @00	Naumkeag, S26 @000
7	Gt. Falls, M. 29%@00	Waterville77%(00)
	Ditto S., 27 @00	Atlantic, M 3-4 24 (600)
7	Pittsb'g Eagle 43 @00	Pittburg Anchor 43 @60
1	BLEACHED GOODS.	
g	N. Y. Mills4-4 44 @00	. ****
	Wamsutta 4-4 44 @00	Ditto4 4 49 @00
	Bates 4-4 40 @00	
k	Bates4-4 40 @40 White Rock4-4 40 @60	Waltham, X31 (600)
_	Lonsdale 4-4 40 @00	W 31tham, A
		Aurora7-8 22% 600 Ditto4-4 25 @00
910		
ra	Ditto .4-4 39 (d.00)	
100		Bed Bank7-8 23 @00
	Ditto4-4 34 @00.	
3-	Porter Mills,4 4 33 @00	Ditto1-4 30 (200) Hamilton, Q3-4 '2 (200)
0-	Ameskeag, Z27 @06	Portsm'th, r3-4 21 @00
	Dwight4-4 32 @00	Swan River, W21 @00
te	Bay Mills4-4 43 @00	
3.6	GINGHAMS.	
	Capton 28 @00	Glasgew261/2000
đ,	Lancaster27 1/2(0.00	Hamplen25 @00
W		DRILLS.
0.	- 046	
U.	Ameskeag45 @00	Massachusetts4234@00

.50 (#00 .45 (@00 .32 (@00 CORSET JEANS

LOUISVILLE CATTLE MARKET.

Shelby House Stock Market-Downing & Brawner. LOUISVILLE, May 21, 1864 There has been but little change to note in the re-ceigts, sales, and transactions of live stock at the Shel-by House during the past week ending this morning. All were sold about as fast as they arrived, and but few were left over unsold. The trade has been most-ty confined to butchers. Government buyers bought but few, and Eastern shippers have scarcely done anything owing to the grade of Cattle being light and in ferior. However, a few fine extra were sold. The reipts of Cattle have been good, and sales were made

Cattle-range from \$3 to \$4 for common and rough, \$4 50 to \$6 50 for good, and \$7 50 to \$8 for heavy and prime # 100 hs gross.

Cows and Calves—in demand at from \$20 to \$50

sheep and Lambs—The arrivals are large and all old from \$2.50 to \$4.50 head, and heavy at \$6.50 to \$7 P 100 hs gross.
Hogs—The receipts have been light and the de mand more active, and market seems to be improv-ing. Prices range from \$5.50 to \$7.75 \$100 fbs gross. Mules—Receipts fair and the demand good at \$135

o \$150 % head. Horses-In demand; prices range from \$135 to \$150 \$ TOTAL NUMBER OF LIVE STOCK ON SALE SINCE OUR LAST

Bourbon House Stock Market-H. F. Vissman LOUISVILLE, May 21, 1864.
The cattle market opened on Monday morning very prisk, with a fair supply of good quality. The trade

with a lair supply or good quality. Tas trade was altogether confined to home consumption. The extraordinary high prices drove Government contrac-tors and shippers out of the market for a time. The average sales of about 150 cattle was fully 7% on the hoof, or equal to about 15c 2 h for the beef in the uarfer, which is near about 2c gross higher than ver cattle of the same quality sold at here in former cars. Towards the close of the week the markel con-mued dull. Prices were about 25-360c lower, with a prospect of a further decline.

Sheep ranged about the same as cattle, only the de-

line was heavier towards the close of the week.

Hogs are a shade firmer. Prices range about 250 B O higher. Sales of cattle have mostly ranged the fore part of week at 7@8s, and a few very common as low a 4%c, gross weight.

Sheep sell at 4@5140, extra a shade hiche Hogs, well fatted, corn-fed sell at 7@7%c; common and light, 5@6c, gross weight.

RECEIPTS DURING THE PAST WEEK.

NEW YORK CATTLE MARKET

nearly if not quite the best prices of last week.—
Theared sheep of good qualifies are worth in lips@35/e
8 m, and wooled do 113/99125/e, live.
Lembs, as a matter of course, feel the influence of
the improvement, and choice lots sell as high as \$9 38

HEADS THAT REBEL

few moments to an BEAUTIFUL SHADE by a single a CRISTADORO'S HAIR DYE. The rapidity of its operation, perfect rafety, permanent healthful effect, and the exceeding depth and richness of the huss it imparts, distinguish this prep-

Cristadoro's Hair Preservative. a valuable adjunct to the Dye, in dressing and pro noting the growth and perfect health of the hair, and if itself, when used alone—a safeguard that protects he fibres from decay under all circumstances and in

NOTICE TO OWNERS OF IMPRESSED NEGROES.

Sworn and subscribed to before me this......day of

Lexington, May 17, 1864. Was a Spring Parifier OSGODD'S INDIA CHULE GOOD is invaluable. If there so a weak yet about m. Spring, with its variable temperature, eas erly winds, demp, chilly atmosphere, is sure to find it A biltons constitution is particularly suscep-tive to these changes, and requires the aid of a good cashstrout to restore the time of the liver and re-leven the system from accumulated bits. One bottle of thology we accomplishes the object. Soid by all druggists and medicine dealers, m24 wi

A Partner Wanted.

ONE FXPEBIENCED IN WORSING A SHRODcar purchase a half interest in a Mill worth \$1,00 or \$1,500
car purchase a half interest in a Mill worth \$5,00 or \$1,500
car purchase a half interest in a Mill worth \$5,00 or \$1,500
car purchase a half interest in a Mill worth \$5,00 or \$1,500
car purchase a half interest in a Mill worth \$5,00 or \$1,500
car purchase and in a law-individual worth \$5,00 or \$1,500
car purchase and in a beautiful and a sea an aill with 60 in the lower and 55 inch upper saves test Leviti build, the whole being new, having run to a sea and a good market for worthing thousand stable at tacked—situated in a heavily time-ered tract of law and a good market for lumber. Inquire of season of Control Glasgow, Barrin county, \$7., where \$1.000
Mill can be seen, or Inman, Ganta, & Co., Louisville, mild \$63.000. A Partner Wanted.

ROBERT L. MAITLAND & CO., COMMMISSION MERCHANTS AND BANKERS, No I Hanover Euildings, Hanover Square, NEW YORK.
BEERT & MAITLAND, Sars diwisiy

The Early Physical Degeneracy of AMERICAV PEOPLE.

HAIR DYE! HAIR DYE! DATUVELOR'S colebrated HAIR DVR to the Sent in Diffe World. The only Harmises, True, and E. Stelle Dys known. This splended Hair Dyo is Portionto all Druggions, and Martine Daniels a

or's Naw Valles Orony, for Orons in Bull. Find divis

madawism DR. ANDREW STONE

head.
Swinz-There has been a very fair number of hos Swinz-There has been a very fair number of hos swinz the rast week, and with a good de

against the rules of Taste and Beauty, in their color, or in the loss of all their color, may be changed in a

aration from all other Dyes in use in this country of

We remember the case of a man who realized from the product of only four hills of melous over seventy dollars in a single season. This seems a large story, but it is nevertheless true. Perhaps the reader of the Plowman would like to know how it was done; and as there is no patent on the process, we will en-

The soil of the garden was worked dee and kept rich by liberal annual applications of manure. As soon as the frost was out of the ground in the spring he dug four holes for his melons, by throwing out all the soil down to the hard subsoil—about thirty inches. The holes were each four feet in diameter. He then ut into the bottom of each hole one foot in epth of horse manure. He then commenced throwing back the soil, mixing with it one-third of its bulk of the same kind of ma nure, and continued in this manner until h reached the level of the garden surface. H now mixed well-rotted manure with the soil in the same manner and proportions, and continued to build a "hill" until all the soil had been used up. He now had four mounds about fifteen inches high, and in the centre of these plenty of them, and place them well apart. He then placed over each hill a square plank frame, or box, and laid a glazed sash upon the , when his four hot beds were complet By this means he secured an early and a vig-erous start. When well started, he thinned his plants to four in each hill, and as these began to run he was careful to direct the whole surface of the ground, and yet not have them as each other. The hills were above as each other. When the space was all covered, . The hills were about ten more to grow. As the fruit set, he only allowed as much to grow as he thought the vines would perfect, all the rest were pinched The sash and frames were of course ely removed as soon as the vines needed he room. When the melons reached their eth, and began to color, each was carefully turned a little ence in two or three days. The result of this thorough cultivation was vigorous, large-leaved vines, and heavy crop of melons. They commenced ripening long before the ordinary out-door crops, and continued until entirely cut off by frosts. Where danger of frosts appeared in the autumn, the best Lelons were easily and quickly covered by a small piece of old cloth, or matting thrown over each. And when the vines were estirely hilled, he still had a few more left to ripen in and the fruit was sold in the limited market of a country village. Heavy crops of melons have been annually taken from the same patch

OXEN FOR FARM TEAMS .- As there is a large and increasing demand for army horses, and as this demand is pretty sure to continue, if not increase, as long as the war lasts, it may not be amiss to offer some facts and sugges-

good advantage,

A man buys a yoke of oxen for what one good horse will cost, and most likely gets a yoke in the bargain; so that with the expense of a few shillings for a chain, he is ready to bitch on to anything, and go to work. Then, the principal part of his work being in the spring, he can, by giving them good feed through the summer, and pumpkins and roots or a little grain in the fall, and perhaps the fore part of the winter, make them sell for beef for \$25 to \$50 more than he paid for them. This course may be followed on all farms where a voke of oxen can do the work. between success and failure, may be found in the choice of a team to begin with. That is, if the money that it costs to buy and rig out a span of horses for businss, and generally for debt of the farm, instead of having been paid difference between success and failure, ion, I may be allowed to state that I am satisfied it has been verified in many instances that have come under my observation, as well as in my own personal experience; having suc-ceded on a small, poor farm, where, almost sfied that had I tried to buy and keep a good horse team from the con cess at the best would have been more diffi-

DESTRUCTION OF HORSES DURING THE WAR -Dr. Turner, formerly Chief Veterina-Surgeon of the army, states that, in the Eastern Department alone, 3,000 horses per month, consequently 36,000 per year, perish, and an equal number are condemned. . The loss in the Eastern Department alone amounts therefore to 72,000 horses, and we are fully justified in estimating the annual loss of eses, during our civil war, on the side of the

cult, if not impossible

To PREVENT A DONKEY'S BRAYING -In 1840, says M Huc, we were once making a critery in a wagon in the province of Pekin. Our equipage was under the guidance of au old schoolmaster, mounted upon a magnificent ass, so full of ardor and agility, that the two mules that completed our team had all the difficulty in the world to keep up with him. This as, however, was so filled with the sense of his own superiority, and so proud of it, that whenever he became aware of the presence of rous tones that his folly became quite iasupwhole night in practising his music, setting all the dankeys in the neighborhood to singing the same tune, so that it was impossible to One evening we said to the schoolit prevents my getting a wink of sleep Why did you not tell me so before?" said the schoolmaster; "I would soon have stopped his singing." As the oldpedagogue was somewhat of a wag, and indulged sometimes in a small oke, we took little notice of his reply, but that night we slept quite soundly. "Well, did the ass make a noise last night?" he asked, when we met in the morning. "Perhaps not," said we. "At all even's, we did not hear him." "No. I think not," said he; "I saw to that before I went to bed. You must have noticed," he continued, "that when an ass is going to bray he always begins by raising his said her her had be known it over the desiremthics. tail, and he keeps it extended horizontally as long as his song lasts. To insure his silence you have only to tie a large stone to the end smiled without reply, thinking this was only another piece of pleasantry; but he cried—

"come, now, and see; you can easily convince yourselves." And accordingly we followed him to the court yard, where we beheld, sure ough, the poor ass with a large stone atwere fixed on the ground, his ears hung down his whole appearance denoted humility and dejection. We felt quite compassionate toward him, and begged his master to un'ie the musical apperdage at liberty the creature aised first his bead, then his ears, then his tail, and at last began to bray with all his wonted energy.

Too de are the best protection of cabbage

against lice.
Plants, when drooping, are revived by a few grains of camphor. Pears are generally improved by grafting on

Sul, hur is valuable in preserving grapes om insects.

Lard never spoils in hot weather, if it is

for ked in frying it out. In feeding with corn, sixty pounds ground ces as far as one hundred pounds in the

Cornmeal shou'd never he ground very fine.

Tirrious the richness of it.

Turnips of small size have double the nutritions matter that large ones have. Rutabaga is the only root that increases in nutritious qualities as it increases in size. Sweet olive oil is a certain cure for the bite

of a rattlesnake. Apply it internally and ex-Rats and other vern in are kept away from

grain by a sprinkling of garlic when packing Money skilfully expended in drying land, y draming and otherwise, will be returned with ample interest.

To cure scratches on a horse, wash the legs with soap uds and then with beef brine. Two applications will cure in the worst cases. Timber cut in the spring, and exposed to the weather with the bark on, decays much oner than if cut in the fall.

CITY POINT, May 12.

The cavalry division under command of General Kautz arrived here about noon yesterday, after a dashing raid on the Weldon and Peteraburg railroad. The expedition left Portsmouth on the morning of the 5th, and, having turned the head of the Blackwater, moved on the railroad at Stony creek Station. At Bolling's Bridge, two miles from Stony creek, a force of rebels were found intrenched, with the bridge torn up in front of them. Upon the appearance of General Kautz's advance, the enemy opened with a heavy fire of CITY POINT, May 12. vance, the enemy opened with a heavy fire of musketry, and, for nearly an hour, held their

enemy, and cut off every of retreat.

The artillery then opened upon the place,

and after an hour's rapid firing the rebels were driven from their position and compelled to surrender. The three bridges here were

was moved on Junetta Station, almost simultaneously with the advance of the main body under General Kautz upon White bridge. Spears was at first repulsed by the enemy, but, being reinforced by the 5th Pennsylvania cavalry and two howitzer batteries, he returned to the charge and carried the place, after killing about forthe rebels wounding a after killing about forty rebels, wounding a large number, and taking about forty prisoners. One hundred and twenty bales of cotton and large quantities of bacon, forage, and ammunition, were destroyed.

After the station, composed of eleven houses, had been completely destroyed by fire, Spears world, but the bright destroyed to the complete of the composed of

moved up the railroad with his brigade to right General Kautz, who was engaged with the enemy in front of White's bridge, about nine miles distant. At this position the rebels had a fort built to protect the bridge, and numbering about 3,000, being composed of regiments under command of Col. Jaife, of the 59th Virginia. They were stretched along the railroad for a considerable distance and met the Union advance with a telling fire. Nothing daunted, General Kautz dismounted bi his carbineers and threw them forward along the whole line. The first division of Colum bis cavalry with their sixteen shooters flanked the enemy, and getting in their rear started them on a full run for the fort. The artillery kept up a constant fire in front and occasionally despatched a shell to hasten the flight of the demoralized confeds.

Gen. Kautz being perfectly satisfied with what had been done, and not desiring to ob-struct his march with prisoners, retired from the field and bivouacked for the night at Sussex Court-house. Four bridges ed and several miles of the Weldon and Petersburg railroad destroyed, rendering it mpossible for the rebels to transport troops or supplies by the road for at least a month to

of ground for some fifteen years, and with no Every object of the expedition having been complished, Gen. Kaulz marched for City oint with one hundred and fifty prisoners, acluding one Major, three Captains, and nine The Norfolk and Petersburg railroad was

i not continue his retreat on Friday, but was arently making a stand for another batspparently making a stand for another bast.

defended in the street troops, and if he has found General Lee in new intrenched lines, it is evident, that, if he did not attack him last night, he has done so to-day.

New York, May 16.

ack on the position occupied by the 5th corps, principally with artillery, but were finally driven back with severe loss.

The cannonading was furious for several hours. We lost a number of valuable offiers and from two to three hundred men killed and wounded. After the repulse of the rebels are division of the 5th corps made a barrely several than the several hundred men killed and wounded. one division of the 5th corps made a charge upon the enemy's position, and it is reported aptured a rebel battery and a number of

on the enemy's right on Saturday morning, but owing to the wretched condition of the roads, which had been rendered almost impassable by storm, a portion of our army failed to get into a position and the attack had to be

tile again as soon as we advance. His army, ording to the statements of prisoners caped yesterday, is on quarter rations and are outhope of receiving any from Richmond or Lynchburg.
Since the fight of Thursday we have captured about 2,000 more prisoners, making our total captures nearly 12,000.

on Friday night, and before daylight yeardsy morning our troops commenced an ad-nice. Rain fell in torrents, and the mud they accomplished their advance with ch

we not only held the ground we had taken at the commencement, but also occupied a stronger advanced position.

A special to the World, dated Washington, 15th, says the loss in killed and wounded have almost been made good by reinforcements which have already reached the Army of the Potomac. Troops have been pouring through this city from the West during the last few days of the past week, and it is believed the

are to yesterday morning, at 8:30 o'clock. Our reinforcements were arriving. Nothing later from Butler since his telegram of Satur

day night.

We have intelligence from Resaca up o 11

We have intelligence from Resaca up o 11 o'clock last night. Our lines had advanced on the left and two lines of the enemy's works Stoneman is reported to have destroyed a

Secretary of War. BELLE PLAINS, May 14. Heavy skirmishing but no fighting on Fri-day. Fresh troops are marching to the front daily. Nine thousand prisoners are now here and more expected to night.

BELLE PLAINS, May I5, 5 A. M.

stead of its rear.

The enemy made a dash on Wright's 6th corps and gained a momentary advantage, but at 4 P. M. were gallantly repulsed in a

few minutes and driven out with considerable Grant's strategy has thus far bewildered

The Ny, Po, and Tar rivers form the Mattapony eight or ten miles south of this. Lee considered the intermediate country sus-ceptible of defense, and erected substantial earthworks last year, immediately fronting our present position. They are soled and em to mount heavy guns. We are between the Ny and Po rivers, from

one to two miles north of Spottsylvania. Our losses so far are estimated at about thirty-five A large proportion of them are slightly wounded.

Washington says: A surgeon of the 66th New York regiment, who was captured with others, came into our lines on Saturday the body of Gen. Wadsworth, which had been interred, by the order of Gen. Lee, in a neat coffin. He saw Gen. Longstreet in The rebel loss is tremendous, but there is I territy the women.

no indication of their giving up yet. Th no indication of their giving up yet. The rebels are well supplied by lines of interior communication. Gen. Lee his not been wounded, as the surgeon saw and talked with him on the day he gave him permission to ake the body of Gen. Wadsworth. He is of the opinion that the rebels will yet make a deeperate resistance. He says their privations only seem to example the mand they have oly seem to exasperate them, and they have ven up the hope and idea of exhausting us nd compelling us to abandon the contest.

Gen. Crawford, who was cut off from his mmand of the Pennsylvania Reserves last week, and supposed to be a prisoner, is re ted to have rejoined the Reserve ported to have rejoined the Reserves.

Four more boat loads of wounded arrived here this morning from Acquis. Some Ohio militia paraded along the Pennsylvania Avenue to-day, making a fine appearance

WASHINGTON, May 12,5 P. M. To Major General Dix: We have despatches from Grant this more ing. He states that offensive operations have been necessarily suspended until the roads be-come passable, and that the army is in the est of spirits, and feels the fullest confidence in success. The two armies are now concentrated in the main from Fredericksburg to Richmond. The operations of General Sherman, and the two days' hard fighting, forced Johnston to evacvate Resaca at midnight on the 15th. Sherman's forces are in vigorous

No despatches have been received from Batler to-day. At the latest reports, he was still operating against Fort Darling.

E. M. STANTON.

Washington, May 16. The 2d corps has lost 1,500 killed, 7,000 wounded, and 1,400 missing. The 5th coros has lost 1,200 killed, 1,500 wounded, and 1,300 missing. The 6th corps has lost 1,600 killed, 6,000 wounded, and 1,200 missing. The total loss of these three corps amounts to 27,000. Burnsides's losses are nearly in the same pro-

portion.

The Indiana State agent has fed over 10 000 The Indiana State agent has fed over 10 000 persons gratuitously at Belle Plain, and continues the charitable work.

A despatch received by General Halleck, from Sherman, says he had a fight yesterday at Resaca, in which we were successful. No details. General Sherman says he has not had time to find out, but that as near as he provided out lost the part of the provided out lost the provided o can judge our loss was about three thousand in killed, wounded, and missing. Everything is working well. The railroad has been repaired to within seven miles of the army.

News from the front says that Lee has received heavy reinforcements from North Carolina and Georgia.

The Union Convention will probably be The Union Convention will probably be held in Front-street Theatre.

The House Ways and Means Committee are making the tariff conform to the Senate's amendments to the bill, which they think will be adopted. Generally speaking, the duties will be increased nearly 50 per cent. HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF VA. AND N. CAROLINA, PGOCTOR'S CREEK 14th, via Ft. Monroe, May 16.

At daylight Burnham's brigade charged on the enemy's outer works at Proctor's creek, and carried the entire line section by sec tion. At 10 o'clock the batteries opened on the enemy, who had fallen back to a line of heavy earthworks near to Darling. The ene-my replied briofly until 2 P. M., when the batteries and sharpshooters silenced the enemy's guns. Nothing more was heard from he rebels during the day. Our batteries contin-ued until sundown. Our loss is 150. We captured a few prisoners. Major Amsworth, of the 10th New Hampshire, was wounded at o'clodk in the afternoon.

A shell exploded the magazines of Fort

A small rebel gunboat came down the Apportant to Fort Darling this morning, and threw several shells into our camp, and then Col. Pond, of the 1st U. S. cavalry, discov-

ered three torpedoes in James River this morning.
At noon the enemy came out of his fortifications and attacked Reckman's brigade
The fight continued until about four o'clock. The enemy were driven back to their works Sharpshooters were continued along the line; and the rebel artillery was kept silenced. At 9 o'clock last evening the enemy advanced on our lines near the Petersburg turnpike. A sharp musketry fight ensued, which resulted in the enemy being driven back to their breastworks. breastworks.

BERMUDA, May 16, 9 A. M. The rebel iron-clad Richmond came down last evening and opened fire on the fleet. The Monitors drove her tack. Monitors drove her tack.

The Richmond Despatch of the 14th says that Gen. J. E. B. Stuart's funeral occurred on the 13th in Richmond.

The Despatch also has the following: The enemy has taken possession of the road leading to Louisa C. H. The telegraph wires are all cut down to Lee's army, and intelligence

taken pinety of our wounded to Ham e-fourths of whom are severely wounded.

rything is favorable. Gen. Butler commands in person.

New York, May 16.

New York, May 16.

A special despatch to the Times, dated Headquarters, May 15th, at 2 o'clock, P. M., says the enemy continues strengthening his works, but it is fully expected, however, that a vigorous turning movement will complete the evacuation of the rebel lines without a bettle Yesterday evening the rebels suddenly de-Yesterday evening the rebels suddenly developed in line of battle on our left, coming through the woods, and gobbling up several of our pickets and driving back the reserve. Generals Meade and Wright, with their staffs, were out beyond the front at the time, and had an extremely narrow escape from cepture. Immediately afterward General Wright threw out a force under the cover of artillery fire and retook the position, which was an important one.

was an important one.

Washington, May 16 Secessionists have a story affoat that Buckner and Breckinridge have joined Lee, and a portion of Johnston's army has reinforced Beauregard at Petersburg. Backner's junc-tion is considered in military circles possible

but not probable. A gentleman recently from Georgia, whose statement can be relied upon, furnishes the following information relative to the strength of the rebel armies: Lee's army, he says, is greatly underestimated. There were near 0,000 in the rebel service, and the last concription added 75,000 to their armies. The troops of the Department of the Mississippi number 50,000, the force at Charleston is less than 4 000, and Lee and Johnston together have 230,000, of which Lee has two-thirds.

Nashville, May 16. We learn from reliable authority that Gen. McPherson captured on the 13th nine railroad trains below Resaca, laden with various miliary stores for Dalton. The enemy seems to the making preparations to evacuate. From the advantages we have gained hopes are en-tertained that a speedy success will keep pace with our operations in Virginia. General Kilpatrick was wounded severely. Generals Willich and Marton were slightly wounded.

Prominent officers predict that the city will be ours by the 18th.

As additional reinforcements have been added to Sheridan's cavalry command, it is expected to render great assistance to Butler. Information is also received that Kauz has cut the Danville railroad.

The World's special says it is reported that Beeuregard, with a large force, marched from Weldon and Petersburg, reaching Richmond on his way to Lee. On the other hand, a rebel Maior cautured says Butler had Beauregard

Major captured says Butler had Beauregard fastened in Petersburg and he cannot help Lee.
The general opinion is that Gilmore and

Smith's operations against Fort Durling will be short and successful. A sap was already within three hundred yards of the fort. within three hundred yards of the fort,
Bragg commands the detences of Richmond.
Beauregard also is said to be in Richmond with
a reserve army for Lee.
The World's correspondence dated near
Chester, Va., May 14th, says that our infantry
are gradually forcing the rebels' first line of
breastworks at Fort Darling. The first and
second lines of defences had already been carried by assault.

ried by assault. Washington, May 17.

WASHINGTON, May 17.

A despatch received at beadquarters here, dated yesterday morning, from Gen. Sherman, states that he had entered Resaca and established his headquarters there. He captured eight guns and fifteen hundred prison-Our troops were in hot pursuit of John-The rebels burned the railroad bridge aca, but the road to that place was in running order.

A despatch from the Army of the Potomac,

ated the 16th, says that after ten days' fighting the army was allowed to rest and recruit or another struggle.

Sr. Louis, May 17.

Vicksburg advices of the 10th say that an expedition under Gen. McArthur, sent out by Slocum, had captured Yazzo City with but hittle resistance.

A messenger en route to Kirby Smith was captured with a despatch from Gene, all Lee to Acjutant-General Cooper, saying that Gran's army had been repulsed and driven back to-

Gen. Slocum's order produced great con-

fighting his way out.

It is reported that Forrest and Ready, with

We have no official intelligence of military operations since my last despatch.

The Richmond papers of Saturday state that Gen. Steele had surrendered at Camden with 9,000 men to Price. This is known to e untrue. Gen. Steele, with his whole com nd, withdrew some two weeks ago from

The steam transport Harriet Ward was blown up by the explosion of two torpedoes at St. John s river, in Florida. The second engineer, a cabin boy, and one of the crew were killed. A large number of other persons were wounded, some of them severely,
The steamer Platte got aground in the Savannah river, when a large steamer, supposed o be a ram, came down from the direction of Savannah, but returned after reconnoitering The Fulton reports when off Charleston Bar on the 14th, a general engagement was going on between our fleet, under Admiral Dablgren, and the rebel forts and batteries on James and Sullivan's Islands. All the Monitors appeared to be engaged, as also the new tronsides. Fort Putnam, on Gregg's Point, seemed to be directing her fire principally on Sumter, which was replied to by Fort Moultie, on Sullivan's Island, and Battery Simpkins, on James Island. The contest was religible spirited, and seemed as general as has trans-

on the morning of the 13th for two hours and a half, and then abandoned the chase.

The World's Washington despatch savs:
Persons from Richmond on the 7th say that the streets were full of people speculating on Lee's retreat. They seemed confident of the fortifications being successfully defended. The garrison inside the city amounted to about five thousand, but can be increased in a few hours to double that number. Men and boys between the ages of twelve and sixty have been incorporated in the militia. Soldiers were ar-

of the advance of our forces under Smith and Gilmore upon Richmond. A well-conceived maceuvre was executed, which placed Gilmore in position to flank and take the line of the rebel intrenchments stretching from the west of Richmond and the Petersburg Railroad to the James river. A second line, into which the rebels retreated, was next day at tacked, and found to be much stronger, was finally carried by storm, and the rebi driven into an enclosed work at the left. was expected they would easily be dislodged from this position, when it was believed our forces would be west of all the works, with clear road open to Richmond only about 8

clear road open to Richmond only about 8 miles off.

The loss of seven Brigadier-Generals and forty Colonels is admitted, indicating a heavy loss of enlisted men. Prisoners say, that, according to Richmond gossip, Lee's loss was terrible. Beauregard, it is said, had, by shrewd strategy, got his force by ours and went into Richmond. went into Richmond.

The Herald's Washington special of the 16 h says that no doubt another severe fight will soon occur. Lee has been massing his

Captured officers say that Lee had to run to

front, and others are moving, including one with 2 500 men from the West.

Steamers loaded with wounded are con-

stantly leaving. Probably 10,000 have left since Friday.

From 1 to 3 this evening very heavy firing

vision to feel the enemy, which, however, elicited no reply. The rebel sharpshooters, however, hold their ground.

During this time a division of the 2d corps was sent to take possession of two of our hospitals, which were abandoned on Saturday last, with about five thousand wounded in them.

The rebel cavalry had been there and help ed themselves to such articles as they wanted, and had calculated on taking all the ecca-pants away as prisoners, but we were just in time to prevent this, and our wagons brought them all away with their tents, supplies, and surgeons, who were left in charge of the hos-pitals in the Wilderness field, and reports the capture of eight hundred of our wounded at that place, and their transporta-tion to the robel lines from which he retion to the rebel lines, from which he succeeded in making his escape.

wounded were suffering for want of care and read Company to aid in the construction of a railroad by the northern route. It was re

jected by 10.

The Alexandria (Va.) Journal says that on Saturday 15 officers and 300 men, all of them skededdlers from Grant's army, were forwarded to Beile Plain, to be returned to their regiments. The officers were marched in the

NEW YORK, May 17.

The World learns that large reinforcements have gone to Butler, and that his force now amounts to sixty thousand, divided into three parts—one menscing Petersburg, keeping the rebel troops there, another besieging Fort Darling, and the third, larger than the others, nerching on Richmond.

Prominent officers predict that the city will eours by the 18th.

As additional reinforcements have dided to Short encounter, with a loss of 145 man about the properties of the contract of the 6th corps, commanded by General Birney, was ordered to fall back from its position of the 6th corps, commanded by General Birney, was ordered to fall back from its position of the 6th corps, commanded by General Birney, was ordered to fall back from its position of the 6th corps, commanded by General Birney, was ordered to fall back from its position of the 6th corps, commanded by General Birney, was ordered to fall back from its position of the 6th corps, commanded by General Birney, was ordered to fall back from its position of the 6th corps, commanded by General Birney, was ordered to fall back from its position of the 6th corps, commanded by General Birney, was ordered to fall back from its position of the 6th corps, commanded by General Birney, was ordered to fall back from its position of the 6th corps, commanded by General Birney, was ordered to fall back from its position of the 6th corps, commanded by General Birney, was ordered to fall back from its position of the 6th corps, commanded by General Birney, was ordered to fall back from its position of the 6th corps, commanded by General Birney, was ordered to fall back from its position of the 6th corps, commanded by General Birney, was ordered to fall back from its position of the 6th corps, commanded by General Birney, was ordered to fall back from its position of the 6th corps, commanded by General Birney, was ordered by fall back from its position of the a few shells into the woods in front of them. and a sharp skirmish took place between the pickets, which soon subsided. Since then a almost unbroken silence has reigned in th

pite given him to entrench himself still more strongly in an already strong position. An order was read to the tro reinforcements had reached us. Our baggage and supply trains, which have been lying on the plank road near Chancellorsville for several days, have been sent to Fredericksburg. WAR DEPARTMENT, WASHINGTON, May 17, 9 P. M. }

Despatches from Gen. Butler, just received,

irg, report that on Sunday he fought the forces of Echols and Imboden, under Breck-nridge, at New Market, that the enemy's recrossed the Shenandoah, having lost five pieces of artillery, about six hundred killed pieces of artiliery, about six nundred killed and wounded, and fifty prisoners, but bring-ing all his trains and all the wounded that could be transported from the battle-field. Be states that, in consequence of the long line of trains he had to guard, he could not bring mere than six regiments into the fight besides artillery and cavalry, and that the

emy had about 7,000 infantry, besides other arms; that his retrograde movement to Strasburg was effected in perfect order, and without any loss of material or men.

No report of any operations by the Army of the Potomac has been received to-day.

Despatchs from Sherman report his alvance pon Johnston progressing to his satisfaction His supplies are abundant. Our animals are proving on the grace proving on the grace was afford good pasture.

E, d. STANTON, ving on the grass and grain fields, which

Secretary of War. Cincinnati, May 18. A special to the Commercial dated Gaule Bridge, May 17, says that a courier arrived this forenoon from General Crooks. He had fought three battles near Newbern with the rces under Gens. Morgan, Sam. Jones, and A. G. Jenkins, gaining a complete victory ver the enemy. over the enemy.

The enemy lost 6000 men, killed and wounded, and 300 prisoners. Gen. A. G. Jenkins fell into our hands mortally wounded.

Our loss is about four hundred killed and wounded. A large railroad bridge over well son, having captured one thousand prisoners river, at Newbern, with several miles of track

> NEW YORK, May 18. The World announces on its bulletin board that the proclamation published by it signed Abraham Lincoln, is a hoax.
>
> A special despatch says there is nothing important from the front. Both armies appears to be pattling ready for justifier exception. ear to be getting ready for further operations. General McDowell leaves to-day for San The Associated Press have received a des-

patch from the Secretary of State, saying that the paper purporting to be the President's proclamation is an absoluted forgery. No such has been issued, or proposed to be issued.

A despatch to Gen. Dix from the Secretary of War says: We have no report of ope of war says: We have no report of opera-tions since my last. Grant's last despatch said that the roads were improving, and he designed to move against the enemy without

lelay.
It is the design of the Government to keep the national force until the rebellion is ove the national force until the rebellion is over-thrown, and, in order to provide against any reduction when the service of the 15 day's men is out, a draft to fill their place, &c., will be or-dered to take place July 1st, by which time the next enrolments will be completed. No order is yet issued.

ANOTHER GUERILLA BAND BROKEN UP .-- On the 15th inst., after a long and rapid march of twenty-five miles, Capt. Volney Baker, company C, 35th mounted Kentucky, comband of thieving guerillas in the midst of a dense and almost impenetrable thicket. near the Scottsville and Gallatin turnpike. Sumner county, Tennessee, killing two, and wounding several; also capturing three horses, six army saddles, several pistols, together with a considerable number of coats, boots. shawls, &c. They were well furnished with eatables and good quarters, which were effectually destroyed. Their intentions were to make a raid upon Woodburn, rob the stores, and capture the cars. But, owing to the timely descent upon their camp by Captain Baker, their calculations were spoiled. We trust that by the time they effect a reorganization they will be again promptly and completely disbanded. Their number is from

twelve to fifteen. Two car-loads of rebel prisoners, captured by Gen. Sherman, arrived in the city' last night on the Nashville train. Several officers of high rank were among the number. They were quartered in the Military Prison last night.

The Springfield (Mass.) Republican, an Administration journal, says: It is a sad, a shocking picture of life i Washington which our correspondents are giving us. A bureau of the Treasury Department made a house of seduction and pr n. The necessities of poor and pretty men made the means of their debauchery high Gavernment officials. Members of ongress putting their mistresses into clerk. ships in the departments. An honorable Senator knocked down in the streets by a woman he had outraged. Whiskey drinking ad libitum. The Government cheated in contracts and openly robbed by its emoloyes. Writes our most careful correspond-ent—a long resident of the Capital—"Wash-

repeat, it is a sad, shocking picture. November do not draw their brush across the claims arising out of the war, and even to pare to wipe out this shocking picture, with to many millions of dollars. It is therefore the party that has made it. Let picture and imperative duty of patriotism and of human-

MARRIED.

On the 10th inst., by the Rev. Mr. Hopkins, at the sidence of the bride's father, Henry Dugan, Esq., Daviess county, Kv., Gro. M. MURRELL, of Warre county, to Mrs. Sallie D. Brown.

onsumption.

On the 17th inst., at 10½ o'clock, of brain fever, trekling Price, youngest son of Ferdinand and the ate Sallie Pope Ruth, aged 2 years and 3 months.

DR. WRIGHT'S REJUVENATING HUXWAS,

OR ESSENCE OF LIFE. Prepared from Pure Vegetable Extracts, containing nothing injurious to the most delicate. ## The Rejuvenating Elixir is the result of modern discoveries in the vegetable kingdom; being an en-tirely new and abstract method of cure, irrespective

f all the old and worn-out systems. This medicine has been tested by the most eminent medical men of the day, and by them proe be one of the greatest medical discoveries of the

age.
One bottle will cure general Debility. A few doses cures Hyaterics in females.

NO One bottle cures Palpitation of the Heart. A few doses restores the organs of generation

From one to three bottles restore the man Three bottles cures the worst case of Impotency.

A few doses cure the low spirited.

One bottle restores mental power. A few doses bring the rose to the cheek This medicine restores to manly vigor and re-bust health the poor debilitated, worn-down, and des-

pairing devotes of sensual pleasure.

Par The listless enervated youth, the over-tasked man of business, the victim of nerveus depression, the individual suffering from general debility, or from weakness of a single organ, will all find immediate and pormanent relief by the use of this Elixir or Essence

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> BLOCK TIN, LEAD, AND SPELTER, All of which we are selling as low as can be bough of the manufacturers in small quantities.

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The GBEAT FAME WHICH THIS MEDICINE and so of the West and South as a romedy forDiarrhos. Diagnost peak all relaxed condition of the bowels. The south of the bowels with the south of the peak and the south of the

felts. Price 750 per bottle. m28t,w.sat&w5m.

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My5 d2&w2

Dayton, Ohio.

In the Court of Common Picas of Lancaster County, Pa.

William N. Lane, Hubbard B.
Taylor and Alice T. Taylor (his wite), James S. Lane, Alexuder H. Eitchie, B. becca C. Bitchie, and Poly Ritchie
and Poly Ritchie
John N. Lane, James B. Lane, and Elijoté Eskridgs Lane (minors, by their guardian Ri. hard S. Jenkies)

by their guardian minary solutions, and solutions of Mesers Atlee & Fordney, O by consent of counsel for plaintiffs and defou fants, court grant role on the parties in interest to ome line court grant role on the parties in interest to ome line court of refuse the real estate described in the report of the Commissin-ners or show came why the same stould not be sold. Rule to be preliabed in the Louisville Journal, a newspaper published in L. misville Krintucky, and in the Examiner and Herald, once week for three weeks.

(A copy)

(A copy)
F. SMITH Sheriff of CLARKSON, of Lancaster co., Pa. fer Protagnostary THERE WAS COMMITTED TO THE BULLITY

U. S. 10-40 BONDS.

THE LOUISVILLE SAVINGS INSTITUTION
has made arrangements to furnish all denominations of these Bonds. The Bonds are on hand read
for delivery to applicants at once.
m12 c6 kwi WOOL! WOOL!

AM BUYING WOOL, FOR WHICH I WILL pay the highest market price in cash or goods.

L. BIUHARDSON.

al6 d&wim Main, bet. Fourth and Fifth sts. carried out, by putting an additional, wholesome check, for the benefit of citizens, to military license, the indulgence of which would corrupt and enervate the troops, destroy all EYE

> SUCCESSFULLY TREATED AND SKILFULLY OFERATED UPON BY DR. JONES,

The will continue his practice at the LOUIS 1864, and no longer.
Read the following testimonials of a few of his any cures since he came to Louisville: Ptosis-Falling of the Eyelids Cured. My Eye-lids were deformed, and hung down or my Eyes. Dr Jones has, by a scientific operation removed the deformity, and thoreby saved my sig I can recommend Dr. Jones as a skilful Oculist. Krobl's shoe-store, Fifth street, between Mari

Deafness Cured. Amaurosis Cured by Dr. Jones.

I have been looing my sight for several years—caused by excessive use and general nervounees—I had flost ing spots before my Kyes which became like webs finally objects begat to look quite dim. In this condition I placed myself under the skill of Dr. Jones to the Cul st and Aurist, who, in five weeks, has quite restored my sight. I cheerfully recomment Dr. Jones to the sfilletd.

May 10, 1864. New Liberty, Owen County, Ky. Cross-Eyes Made Straight-in Louis-I have been cross-eyed for thirty years. Dr. Jones straightened my Eyes very satisfactority. and has thereby benefited my-sight. JUSTICE WEBNES. No. 215 Jefferson street, Louisville, Ky., Clerk for Dr. Caspari.

My Eyes turned outward for many years, thereby seriously affecting my sight. Dr. Jones by a sziliul

operation has made them straight and benefite it the sight. (Lives in New Albany, Ind.) Clork in Medical Pur-veyor's Cffice, Louisville, Ky.

My Kyes have been crooked from birth. I called en Dr. Jones a week atter he had straigh ened my broth-er's ky. et, and had a line straight ened my broth-er's ky. et, and had a line straight ened my broth-er's ky. et, and had a line straight ened my broth-er's ky. et and had a line straight ened my broth-er's ky. et al. (1997). Memphis: Branch Bailroid, Legan county, Ky., April 8, 1844.

Artificial Eyes Inserted. I lost one of my eyes by an accident twelve years so. Dr. Jones, of New Yors, has inserted an ye for me without operation or pain, and which I ear without feeling it. Green sireet, Louisville, Ky. Dr. Jones isserted an Artificial Eye for me which noves and appears naturat, an t gives me co prin-J. C. ALTON, Albany, Ind. For thi ty years I have had watery and weak I They finally grew so bad I could not attend to calling. Hearing of Dr. Jones a greatekilf, I we him. After examining my Eyes, he told me at be could cure them. After learning his price, I m to go to work. He did so, and accomplished be promised. If you are afflicted, go to hin an cured. REV. JOSEPH MEEKS, Nushville, Te May 8, 1864.

I have been deaf in one ear seven years, and was

pleasant home in any account of the pleasant home in a few minutes he examined my ears, and told in a few minutes he examined my ears, and told he could cure me; after I learned his fee, I told f I wanted him to do what he could for me. I been under his treatment two we-ks, and cost myself cured, and cas safely recommend the affiliation. myself cures, and the same to Dr. Jones.

PETER DANAS, No. 222 Floyd street,
Louisville, Ky., April 22, 1894.

Deafness Cured in Louisville. I have been almost totally deaf for many ye with confusion and all kinds of noise in my ears, also an off-neive discharge. I am happy to say if. Jones has quite cured me, and made me hear most perfectly, and when I went to him I could hear iond conversation. I think Dr Jones a vakilful Physician and Surgeon. CHAS. MYER At McCreany's Shoe Store, corner Fifth and Mark treets, Louisville.

Catarrh Cured.

Diseases or Petermity require an Operation i in a few minutes; if they require Medicine, receive what is necessary to effect a Cure ato can take it at home without neglect of business His Fees Vary from \$25 to \$500. HIS TERMS ARE CASH. OFFICE LOUISVILLE HOTEL. Consultation Free!

DB. JONES has had the benefit of the best Medical Colleges of Europe and America. His Diplom sheng in his office. \$60 A MONTH! - I want Agents at \$60 a month, expense paid, to sell my Berclasting Perclasting and to the new, useful, and curious articles. 15 circulars sent free. Address maddawar JOHN W. LORD. Biddebord, Maine.

STRICKLAND'S

ANTI-CHOLERA MIXTURE DOZEN PINTS:

Baving been appointed agents for the sale of this delicious Sacce for the State of Kentacky, we shall hereafter keep on hand a large and continuous supply of it. We are prepared to other induce neuts in price to large dealers, and invite to it the attenion of Grocers and dealers in Sutlers' supplies.

WILSON & PETER. Is a composition of astringents, absorbents, stimulants, and carminatives, which every physician acknowledges is the only preparation that will effect a permanent our of Diarrhoea and Dysentry. The Anni-Cholera Mixture is now in use in several of our army hospitals, where it gives the grottest satisfactives, and the same of the same of our soldiers and cutzens, and we will be the product of the control of th best remedy in saw total tery.

Mr Words, of Covington, Ky., will be most happy to satisfy any one as to the virtue of Strickland's Anti-Cholera Mixture: In fast we have a great number of testimonials from patients who have been cured after being pronounced incurable by their physicians, rome after taking only one bottle of Strickland's Anti-Cholera Mixture. If you suffer with Diarrices and Disenterly, try one bottle. W. H. WEBB,

SOLDIERS! You ought not to be without such a valuable medice. The Chechnati National Union, of April is assat that 'thousands of our soldiers have been say by the nee of ktrickland's Anti-Cholera Mixture For saic by Dunggists at 50 cents per bottle.

mayl/c2.w&vew.

HAIR DYE! HAIR DYE! DATURE LOB'S celebrated HARR 1978; it is 10 ATORICO. The only Markless True, and Relieving the World. The only Markless True, and Relieving the Rown. This splendld Hair Dye is Perfect-changes Red, Emsty, or Gray Heir instantly to a Glossy Since or Natural Brews without Inpuring the Sixt of Staining the Skin, leaving the Hair Soft and Search will imparts from withity, frequently restoring the graine color, and rectifies the Hi effects of Bed Dyes The Genglan is signed William A. Barcelland; all there are mere instabilism, and should be avoided. Seld by all Druggists, &c. FACTURE—48 BARCLAY ST., H. Y.

DYSPEPSIA produces a color not to be distinguished from natures, warranted not to injure the Hair in the least; remedies the ill effects of ind dyes, and invigorates the Hair for life. GRAY, RED, or RUSTY HAIR instantly turns a plendid Black or Brown, leaving the Hair soft and beautiful. Sold by all Druggists, &c.

The Genuine is signed WILLIAM A. BATCHE-LOR on the four sides of scach box.

FACTORY No. S1 Barclny Street, New York.

Digestive Organs, Established under City Ordinance in 1857.

> ARE CURED BY HOOFLAND'S

LEAF TOBACCO.

ers may desire. ion Sales—Tuesdays, Thursdays, Satur The Great Strengthening

PHELPS, CALDWELL, & CO., LOUISVILLE Tobacco Warehouse.

LOUISVILLE, KY. which has ample storage and facilities for prompt sales. mar24 dim&wtf \$75 TO \$150 PER MONTH! THE LITTLE GIANT SEW ING MACHINE ON I pany want an Agent in each county to solicit of ders for their new \$1.5 Machine, with gange, screedriver, and extra needles. We will pay a liberal sala and expenses, or give large commission. For paticulars, terms, &c., enclose a stamp and address. To see the control of the control WILL CURE EVERY CASE OF

Chronic or Nervous Debility, Diseases of the Kidneys, and Diseases arising from a Disordered Stomach.

Resulting from Disorders of tae Digestive Organs: stipation, Inward Piles, Fulness of Blood to the end, Actifity of the Stomach, Naussa, Hoartburn, Disgust for Food, Fulness or Weight in the Stomach, Sour Eructations, Sinking or Futtering at the Fit of the Stomach, Swimming of the H-ad, Hurried and Difficult Breathing, Flut-

REMEMBER THAT

WE HAVE BEEN UNABLE HERETOFORE TO furnish our superior family HAND-LOOM fust enough to fill orders. We have now the piesaure of informing purchasers that we have made such arrangements with the makers that we will have them constantly on hand. To those who have never seen THIS BITTERS IS Not Alcoholic.

> Rum or Whiskey, and Can't make Drunkards.

READ WHO SAYS SO: aptist Church, Philadelphia.

I have known Hoofland's German Bitters favorably by a number of years. I have used them in my own smir, and have been so pleased with their effects that I was induced to recommend them to many other, and know that they have operated in a strikingly benedicial manner. I take great pleasure in thus publicly proclaiming this fact, and calling the attention of those afficted with the diseases for which they are recommended to these Bitters, knewing from experience that my recommendation will be sustained. I do this more cheerfully as Hoofland's Bitters is intended to benefit the afflicted, and is "ans a rum drink."

Yours truly, LEVI G. BECK. 275 A MONTHI-i WANT TO HIRE AGENTS of in every county at \$75 a month, capenase petd, is sell my now cheep Facility Sewing Rachimes. Af-iress [715 dewam] S. MADISON, Afred, Maine.

Encyclopedia of Religious Knowledge, and Chronicle, Philadelphia. Although not disposed to favor or recommend Pa 5.000 ACRES OF GOOD FARMING LANDS kentucky for sale, within 50 miles of the city, e Nashville Bailrosd, in lots of 2,709, 2:09, bacres. To insure immediate sale it is offered er scre, being half its relail value it fold in a surveyed and mapped into suitable lots for

Taken Up as Estray, BY ANDERSW HALANGLER, LIVING for miles south of Louisville, on Seventh street road a monse colored Makes MULE, near 16 hands-figh, about 9 years old—no havis or trands-presevable—very thin in order; appraised by me at \$15.

Liven roader my hand this 3d day of May-13d.

H. W. NORTON, J. P. J. C. J. NEWTON BROWN, Philadelphia.

Taken Up as Estray, From the Rev. Jos. H. Kennard, Pastor of the 10th BY J. H. HARDING, LIVING ABOUT 4 miles south of Louisville, on Strawberry Sisting of the strawberry Sister of the Strawbe DR. JACKSON: PUBLIC SALE.

Plate, and Pacers made in our exception of the work of Complete Adviracts and Indices of at line Titles to Lots and Lands in Louiselfle and Lefamonomety.

A Plat showing at the pate me Louiselfle and helps on the nearly all the recorded plate, and about one-half of the increase and many artestes, are already done, and the work might be completed in less time than has been speat upon it.

For information apply to either of us. Similar the remainder in even years, all bearing interest payable semi-annually, and secure by lieu on the work, and iy personal security for the sums due within two years, as prescribed in the contract of Booley, Casseday, & Beattle,

JAMES A BEATTLE,

Admr's of alex, Casseday, dec'd.

Auctioneer—TBOMAS A MOZGAN.

m10 628 w3&desth2sth330th From Rev. Warren Bandolph, Pastor of Bapti DR. C. M. JACKSON:

From Rev. J. H. Turner, Paster of Hedding M. B. hurch, Philadelphia,

From the Rev. J. M. Lyons, formerly Pastor of the Columbus (N. J.) and Milestown (Pa.) Baptis

Dr. C. M. JACKSON:

Frem the Key, Thos. Winter, Pastor of Roxborough DR. JACKSON:

T. WINTER, Roxborough, Pa. From Rev. J. S. Herman, of the German Reforme

corner Main and Seventh streets, where they will also conduct the WHOLESALE GROCEEY and COM-MISSION business. DR. C. M. JACKSON:

Respected SP-I may be and have never used any medi-ice that did me as much good as Hoofland 2 Bitters, am very much insroved in health, after having aken five bottles. Yours, with respect, J. S. HERMAN.

PRICES. Large Size (holding nearly double quantity,) \$1.00 per Bottle—half doz. \$5.00 Small Size—75 cents per Bottle—half doz. \$4.00

BEWARE OF COUNTERFEITS! See that the signature of "C. M. JACKSON is on the WRAPRER of each bottle. Should your nearest druggist not have the article, do not be put off by any of the intoxicating prepara-

NO. 631 ARCH STREET. PHILADELPHIA.

Agricultural.

osition with desperate bravery.

Captain Pierce of the 3d New York cavalry Captain Pierce of the 3d New York cavalry, at length charged across the bridge at the head of a squadron of dismounted carbineers, and succeeded in routing the enemy, and driving them into the woods. In an hour afterward the whole force was drawn up in front of Stony Creek Station, which was found to be garrisoned by a heavy force of rebels under Major Zeigler, of the Ho come (South Carolina) Legion. By considerable strategy General Kautz managed to surround the enemy, and cut off every chance

armed without delay, and a large quantity of enfederate property destrayed.

Early on the following day Spears's brigade

After the enemy had been driven within heir intrenchments, the bridge was fired and

cut four miles from Petersburg, and a train of cars that had gone down that road was thus The expedition marched three hundred miles There are comparatively few farms on which in five days, an average of sixty miles a day. Washington, May 15.
It was ascertained yesterday P. M. that Lee

> A special to the Times dated Washington, A special to the times dated washington, April 15, midnight, says: The latest intelligence received here from the front through unofficial sources is up to one o'clock yesterday. On Saturday even-ing, just before dusk, the rebels made an at-

be hard fighting yet this side of the North Lee has his forces massed, and will give us

FREDERICKSBURG, May 15.

No battle was fought on Friday, and but slight skirmishing, which continued during the day and a considerable portion of the night. The enemy have gradually drawn away a portion of his left, and his position is nearer his base of supplies. But we are pressing him so closely, that if he were to weaken his front materially would be a great Reconstruction of our line was determined

was knee deep; but notwithstanding all obstacles and trying work of the pasteight days, ful shority, which entitles them to the high-est praise. As it would not be prudent to state with precision the line adopted, it mu t be sufficient to say that it is more near to the At the close of the fight on Thursday night

number will not amount to less than 20,000 fresh men. Washington, May 16. The latest dates from Grant's headquarter

wagon-train, captured two guns, and thrast Roddy. (Signed) E. M. STANTON, Scoretage of Wood

Yesterday our artillery opened heavily on the enemy for half an hour. IN THE FIELD, May 14, 6 P. M. Lee is now on the right bank of the river, in front of Spottsylvania Court-house, in-

Lee. He has steadily moved his entire army by corps and by the flank from Wilderness Tavern to this point, and acted on the

PHILADELPHIA, May 16.

A special to the Evening Telegraph from

bis tent. He is wounded in his collar bone.
The wound was not mortal, but would incapacitate him for active duty for some days, and exposed to on, decays much

Acquirant-General Cooper, saying that Gran's army had been repulsed and driven back toward Washington.

Raids by rebels on plantations continue, and the most fiendish brutalities are committed; even infants are carried off and killed to

ternation omong the traders and speculators. Stores have been closed and commerce with

he enemy stopped.

Late advices from Alexandria, La., indiate that Gen. A. J. Smith will be compelled o march overland to the Mississippi river, It is reported that Forrest and Ready, with ,000 rebels, were threatening Huntsville and Decatur, Ala., on last Saturday. Gen. Saith, n command of the place, had ordered all citzens to work on the fortifications.

WASHINGTON, May 17-10:15 A. M. To Major-General Dix, Jemden, and is now at Little Rock, having lefeated Kirby Smith on his way to Sabine iver, as heretofore stated. Gen. Sherman was in close pursuit of John-

and eight pieces of artlllery at Resaca.
[Signed] E. M. STANTON. New York, May 17.
The steamer Fulion, from Port Royal the 13th, has arrived. Gen. Gordon has been ordered to Florida to relieve Gen. Birney.
A mass State Convention was called at Beaufort, S. C., to meet on the 17th of May, to select delegates to the Baltimore Convention. ion. A similar movement is reported on too in Florida.

pired since autumn. The Fulton chased a blockade-runner bound out from Wilmington

riving from all points, principally North and New York, May 17. The Herald's correspondent from above Chester Jure, Va., May 16, gives an account

PROCTOR'S CREEK, May 15.

troops on his right, and the engagement, when it occurs, must take place east of Spottsylva-nia C. H. escape capture when Hancock attacked Ewell and Johnson on Friday.

Richmond papers of the 12th are received. The city was greatly excited.

A despatch dated the 11th, claims a victory, and says Generals U. S. Hays and Walker are wounded.

upon the enemy's position, and it is reported captured a rebel battery and a number of prisoners.

On Saturday night Lee's forces were believed to be in line of battle about 3 miles beyond Spottsylvania, in a southwesterly direction. Several important changes have been made in the positions of our corps, but it would be improper to say what they are. Gen. Grant will bring to bear in the next attack superior forces on all sides. Fresh troops are still arriving.

A general assult was to have been made on the enemy's right on Saturday morniag, but owing to the wretched condition of the roads, which had been rendered almost impassion.

In the telegraph wires are all cut down to Lee's army, and intelligence is received by a very circuitous route.

The following is the very latest from the front: The enemy came out of his intrenchment at daylight, and attacked our right ments at daylight, and attacked our

was heard in the one on the has not yet subsided.

Washington, May 17. was heard in the direction of the field, and A despatch from the Army of the Potomac, dated to day, noon, says it was very quiet yesterday along the lines, except some skirmishing in the centre by Burnside's men, and the throwing of a few shells from Birney's di-

Some newspapers have erroneously stated that the House yesterday passed the bill granting land to the People's Pacific Rail-

rear of their men. Some of them were hand-cuffed together. HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE POTOMAC.]

report the success of his expedition, under Gen. Kautz, to cut the Danville road and destroy the iron bridge across the Appomatox On Monday morning the enemy in force, un der cover of a thick fog, made an attack upon Smith's line and forced it back in some confusion and with considerable loss, but as soon as the fog lifted Smith re-established his lines and the enemy were driver back to his original lines. At the same time the enemy made an attack from Petersburg on the force guarding the rear, but were hand on the force guarding the rear, but were hand-somely repulsed. The troops having been on incessant duty for five days, three of which were in a rain storm, General Butler retired leisurely within his own lines. We hold the railroad between Peters-Prisoners state that Bragg and Davis were present on the field.

Despatches from Sigel, received this even-

cision of great importance to all who have lost property by the unlawful acts of soldiers. The were completely destroyed. General Orooks was at Newbern on the 13th.

ase decided was briefly as follows: In September last, Jacob Teal, a private in the 107th New York Regiment of Infantry, while on duty as a sentinel at a hospital in Washington City, deliberately and wantonly shot a valuable cow, the property of Mrs. Catherine Dougherty, a poor Irish woman, living near. On her complaint he was tried by a court-martial, and sentenced to forfeit to the United State two months' pay. Mrs. Dougherty made ap plication to the War Department for the ap propriation of the forfeited pay to her use, as ndemnity for her loss. The application was ejected, and she was informed by letter from Col. Jas. H. Hardie, of the office of the Secre tary of War, that her only remedy was by civil suit. The rejection of her application seems to rest on the correct, legal ground that no executive or judicial authority can divert to other uses money forfeited to the United States as a penalty for any breach of its laws, civil or military. Meanwhile Teal, the trespasser, with his regiment, had been sent to the Army of the Cumberland, and indemnity through a civil suit seemed hopeless, as there were no goods in Washington belonging to him liable to attachment, even if judgment by default could be obtained in his absence on ex parte evidence. In this emergency, she was advised by Sam. Thomson Williams, Esq, of the Washington bar, to make application to the War Department for the stoppage of Teal's future pay for her benefit. The application was made accordingly. Seeing the importance of the question of military law involved, Mr. Williams earnestly pressed the case upon the attention of the authorities. It was referred by them to Colonel Holt, Judge Advocate General, for his legal opinion. In presenting it before Judge Holt, Mr. Williams, while admitting adverse precedents in England and the United States, argued that a proper, equitable construction of the 32d article of war required that a soldier should be mulcted in damage for trespass on private property, not solely by manding at Franklin, Kentucky, surprised a | way of military forfeiture, the benefit of which could only accrue to the government, but also as an indemnity to the owner of property in jured or destroyed, inasmuch as the ends of civil justice, otherwise defeated, would thus be served by the compensation of the owner, while the object of the 32d article would be

INDEMNITY FOR MILITARY TRESPASSES.

The War Department has lately made a de-

military efficiency, and at the same time render the army, raised for the protection of the peeple, their worst scourge. The argument prevailed. It was considered by the Judge Advocate General, that, if there was no precedent for the decision asked by the complainant's attorney, this was a fit occasion for making one; and he accordingly recommended to the Department, in a report communicated on the 26:h of February, that an order should be made for the payment of the value of the cow out of Teal's future pay. General Canby, who has since superseded General Banks, approved the recommendation, and on the 17th of April an order was made by Colonel Hardie that the Adjutant-General should direct proper measures to be taken to ascertain the value of the cow shot by the soldier, and that the amount should be "stopped from his pay for the benefit of the owner." The cow has since been valued by direction of the Adjutant-General, and the

proper order issued for the stoppage of the

None can fail to perceive the importance of this decision. The Court of Claims at Washington is practically closed to vast numbers of sufferers by the expense of proceedings, which a small claim would hardly justify. ington was never quite so villanously corrupt as at the present time. In the palmy days of Southern rule, of slavery, there was not one half the corruption there is now."

We do not doubt this is strictly true; and we plainly shows a disposition to deprive this Alas! it surely is; and, if the people in Court of all, or nearly all, its jurisdiction over picture, Heaven only knows what new hor-rors it may assume in the course of the next mit the presentment, proof, and payment of four years. We call upon the people to prefortunate that the War Department has, artist alike be expunged. The work is an by the above-mentioned just decision, given those who have suffered loss by the acts of private soldiers or officers a remedy against the actual trespassers, which, if the precedent be followed, as it must be, will go far, in many cases, to replace the very uncertain

remedy, till lately believed to be established,. against the Government itself. We are cognizant of the fact that many thousand dollars' worth of property has been destroyed in Kentucky without right, justice, precedent, or authority, and without benefit, but with positive injury to the service, by the order of officers or by soldiers in the war, of shameful trespass and depredation. If those who have sustained such losses choose to prepare their claims in consonance with the views of the War Department, "formerly rehearsed," Colonel Charles D. Pennebaker, the claim agent for Kentucky residing at Washington city, will press them to speedy settlement. He is now fully established there in his office under the wise provisions of the law passed by the last Legis ature, and, as he has military experience joined to his legal acquirements, his services must prove very valuable to claimants, and must prove very valuable to claimants, and he may be called upon for any antecedent information requisite to the preparation of the

papers necessary to substantiate all claims of whatever character. For diarrhoea and dysentery we recom mend the use of Dr. Strickland's Anti-Cholera Mixture. It is a certain cure. Give it a trial. Soldiers, keep a bottle of it by you.

Maguire's Coloring Resterative. H as the property of restoring gray hair, And changing it back to its original colo It entirely eradicates diseases of the scal Bemoves dandruff, and cleanses the head B cautifies the hair and keeps it from falling of, And promotes its growth and healthy appearance. Ladies will find it an elegant toilet stricte, Making the hair dark and lustrous, without dyein

Prepared and sold by J. & C. MAGUIRE, southwe corner of Second and Olive streets, St. Louis, Mo. Price, \$1 per bottle. m28 deod3m&w

m12 d2aw&we3w

THE CONFESSIONS AND EXPERIENCE OF AN INVALID.

SWIP hillshed for the benefit and as a warning and a caution to young men who suffer from Nervous Debitty, Premature Beacay, &c.; supplying at the same time the means of Self Cure. By one who has cured himself after being put to great expense through medical imposition and quackers. By enclosing a position of the control of the cont ## LOST MANHOOD RESTORED TO Without the USE of MEDICINE. The greatest discovery of the age. Circular sent free. Address Dr. S.

3,000 KEGS NAILS AND SPIKES 1,600 E'GS HORSE & MULE SHOES 7,000 HORSE AND MULE NAILS, BLACKSMITHS' TOOLS, Bellows, Vises, Hammers, Files, &c.

> FAIRBANKS'S SCALES, LILLIE'S F. AND B. PROOF SAFES. With Combination Look—considered the best in use.
>
> We keep constantly on hand the best Pittsburg
> Coal in hogsheads, and can furn sh it in larger quantities, when ordered, at the market price.

BATCHELOR'S HAIR DYE,
THE BEST IN THE WORLD.
WILLIAM A. BATCHELOR'S celebrated Hair Dye

UNDER GOOD CULTIVATION, IN
Hardin county, near the mouth of Salz
Eiver, will be sold or exchanged for
property near this city. Inquire at this
office.

WHEELER Tobacco Warehouse. PHISTER & HOW, Proprietors, FOR THE INSPECTION AND SALE OF

No. 14 West Front street, between Main and Walnut, near Steamboat Landing, CINCINNATI, OHIO. POBACCO SOLD AT AUCTION OR PRIVATELY I as owners may desire. EÆ Auction Sales—Tnesdays, Thursdays, S days. Private sales every day. EE Storage to Shippers Three Months Free. a5 wom

throat, chily sensations, nauses at the atomach, action of the bowels, wasting away of the nurseles.

***The writer will please state the name of the per they see this advertisement in Address (SAADWOK & CO., n3 wly 225 North Second st., Philadelphia, Pa

IMPORTANT TO FARMERS

SAFE INVESTMENT.

CELEBRATED ELASTIC STITCH

SEWING MACHINES

Were awarded the Highest Premiums over all com-petitors at the late State Fairs of

Unio, Astroncy, Indians, Oregon, And at numerous Institutes and County Fairs.

See Salesrooms No. 5 Masonic Temple, Louisville, apr8 dawsm

Dissolution of Copartnership.
THE FIRM OF GAEDNER & CO. WAS DISsolved on the 30th ult. E. A GAEDNER and C
H. GAEDNER will continue the business under the
old name at the old stand, No. 525 Main street. A.
& W. O. GAEDNER have taken the store northwest

LONDON CLUB SAUCE.

NEW FIRM AND NEW GOODS!

WEBB, COOKE, & CO.,

WHOLESALE DEALERS IN

DRY GOODS,

426 Main st., bet. Fourth & Fifth,

Louisville, Ky.

WE ARE NOW IN RECEIPT OF A VERY large and wolf-selected stock of Staple and Fanor DEY GOODS, NOTIONS, &c., &c., all outirely new and well assorted, and adapted to the Tunnessee and Kentucky trade, which we invite dealers to examine before burjug sisswhere, as we are determined to sell as love as the losest. Note but dealers need apply, as our business will be entirely wholesale.

123 diandwiss

WEBS, COOKE, & CO.

CASTOR OIL-85bbls prime Castor Oil for sale by

Staple and Fancy

Pennsylvania,

Ohio,

May 3, 1864- d30&w4*

m9 d&w1mis

Michigan,

JAS. S. PHELPS, ISAAC H. CALDWELL, Late of Hopkinsville, Late Cash, Br. Bk. Hop TONIC. Jo. K. GANT, JAS. B. TURNLEY, Christian County. Christian Co.

These Bitters have performed more cures, have and do give better satisfaction, have more testim ny, have more respectable peops to vouch for them, than any Other Article in the Markett

DISEASES RESULTING FROM

DISORDERS OF THE LIVER

Hoofland's German Bitters

OBSERVE THE FOLLOWING SYMPTOMS A MAN OF A THOUSAND. DR. H. JAMES, a Retired Physician of great eminence, discovered, while in the East Indies,

and Difficult Breathing, Flut-tering at the Heart, Choking or Suffocting Sensations when Iving Posture, Dimness of Vision. Dots or Webs before the Sight, Fever and Dell Pain in the Head, Deficiency of Porspiration, Yellowness of the Skin and Eres, Pain it Stice, Eact, Chest, Limbs, &c., Nudden Final Heat, Burning in the Flesh, Cons-ignings of Kvil, and great Depression of Sp

years out, from needs to unity yards of Jeen's, twe Linsey, Domestic Cotton or Linen, &c., can be won per day by the same drawing through. These Loo have the inventor's latest improvements, patented January. Apply to F. H. TAYLOR & CO. AJJ. D. Bondurant's Seed Store, a27 WedThur&Sat&w4 No. 322 Main street But is the Best Tonic Important to Slave-Holders HAVE BEEN APPOINTED BY HIS EX-tain the number of slaves that are in the sullisary the of the United States, belonging to loyal or of this State, and to procure proper rouchers for slaves, to that the owner may be enabled to get pensation that the owner may be enabled to get pensation that the owner may be enabled to get pensation that the owner may be enabled to get the state of the state of the state of the state of the ters and office in the city of Louisville, and shall call at once to appoint an agent in each country or IN THE WORLD. ters and office in the city of Louisville, and shall pro-ceed at once to appoint an agent in each courty of the State to aid me in this work, to whom I will sond a circular defining his duties, and no whom each citi-zen of the county will apply and give a full and scot-rate osceription of any and all slaves he or she may vice of the Government, to enable me to find aid slave and sid the owner is getting compensation therefor and the State to have the proper cred to in the drast. All isters addressed to me at Louisville, Ky, will be promptly considered. JAMES P. FLINT, Agent, Headquarters No. Sil Jefferson street, opposite Courth-use. From the Rev. Levi G. Beck, Pastor of the Baptist

NOTICE.
M. R. WM. H. DILLINGHAM IS FROM THIS
date connected with the business of our House.
April 8, 1884.—dim&w@m WILSON & PETER. From Rev. J. Newton Brown, D. D., Editor of the

harms—has fourteen and mapped into suitable lots for farms—has fourteen improvements—'s level, acc-ss ble and desirable property—excellent for tobacco as stock raising—common produce 40 bushels corn pe acre, 1,600 pounds of lobaco, and other crops in preportion. Titles periect. Apply early 3A. O. BANNIS.

m8 d?&w2* the benefit of others. I do this the more readily in regard to Hoofland's erman Bitters, prepared by Dr. G. M. Jackson, of its city, because I was prejudiced against them for any years, under the impression that they were niefly an slocholic mixture. I am indekted to my lend, Robert shoemaker, Esq., for the removal of its prejudice by proper tests, and for encouragement try them when suffering from great and long connect debility. The use of three bottles of these titers at the beginning of the present year, was followed by evident relief and restoration to a degree of dily and mental vigor which I had not felt for six on the before, and had almost despaired of regaining, therefore thank God and my friend for directing menus them.

GROVER & BAKER'S Dear Sir-Having used your German Bitters in my family ir-quently, I am prepared to say that it has been of great service. I believe that in most cases of general debility of the system it is the safest and most valuable remedy of which I have any Raowledge.

Yours, respectfully. No. 726 N. Ninetbeath street,

Dr. Jackson:

Doer Sir-- feel it due to your excellent preparation.

Hoo fland's German Bitters, to add my testimony to

Hoo fland's German Bitters, to add my testimony to

the deservod reputsition it has obtained. I have for

years, at times, been troubled with great disorder in

my head and nervous system. I was avivace by a

frier d to try a bottle of your German Bitters. I dis
day, and have experienced great and unexpected re
lief; my health has been v-ry materially benefitted,

I conficently recommend the article where I meet

with cases similar to my own, and have been assured

by many of their good effects.

Bespectfully yours.

WINTER, Roxborough, Pa.

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tions that may be offered in its place, but send to us, and we will forward, securely packed, by express. Principal Office and Manufactory,

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